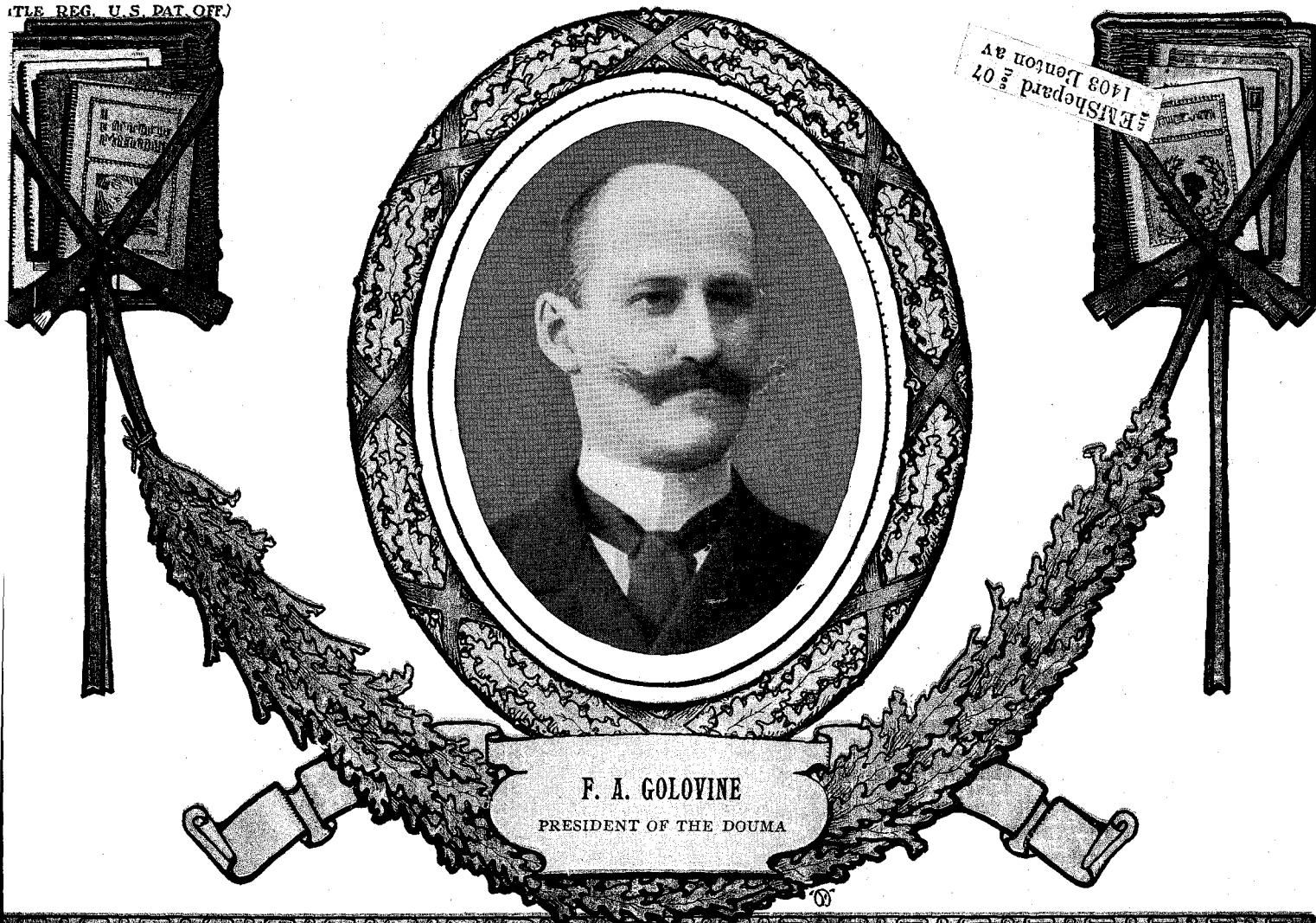


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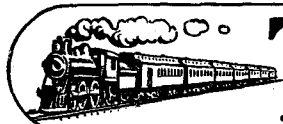
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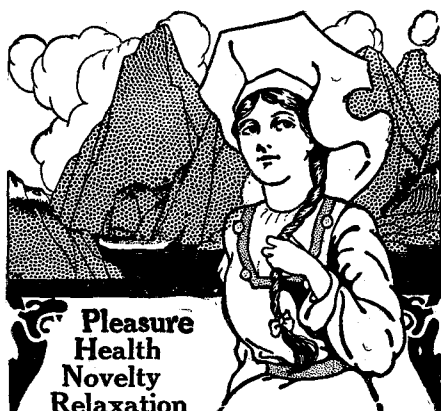
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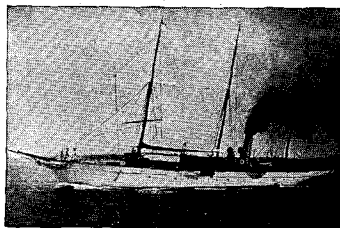
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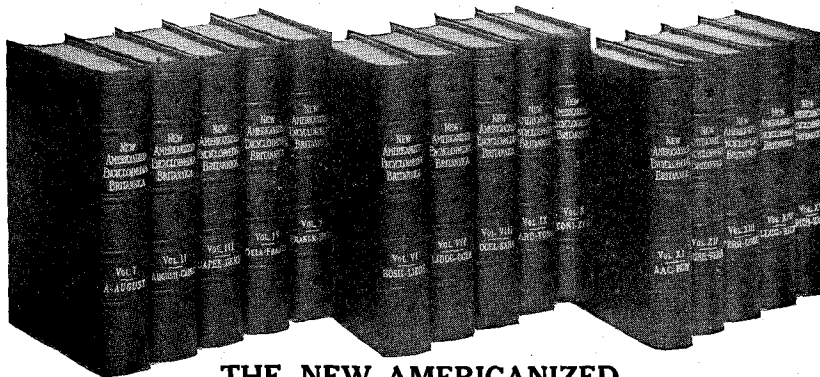
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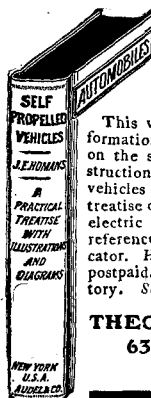
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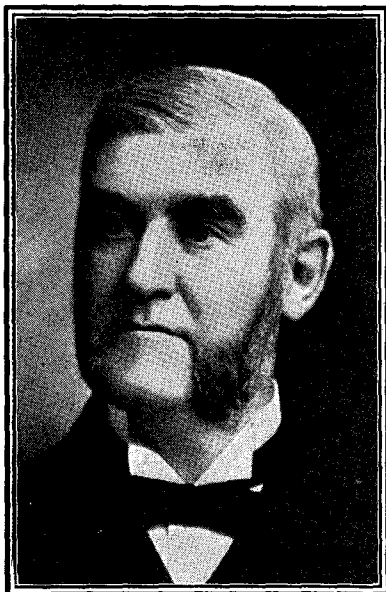
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

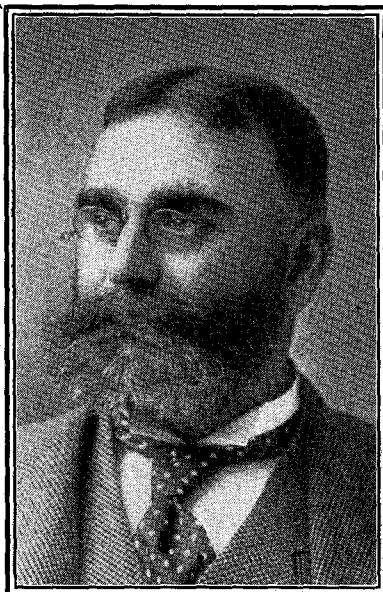
THE RAILROADS SEEKING SANCTUARY AT WASHINGTON.

BETWEEN the much-discussed visits of Harriman, Morgan, and other traffic magnates to the White House, and the sudden and sensational evaporation of values in Wall Street—a shrinkage, it is said, of \$300,000,000 in one day—the railroads have still the front and center of the stage. It is only the other day that E. H. Harriman, after a pilgrimage to Washington, astonished the coun-

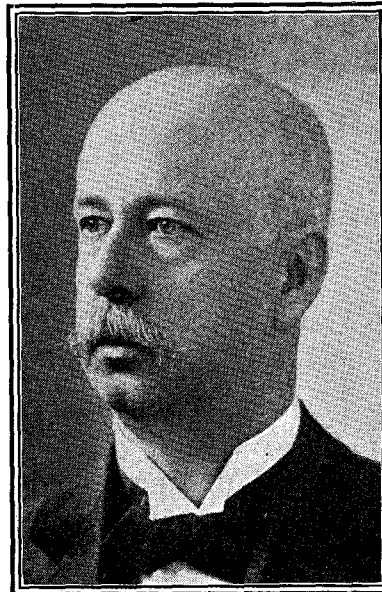
had named in a state of embarrassed uncertainty as to whether they had been invited to a conference at the White House or not. Just after his departure the stock-market experienced one of the most extraordinary collapses in its history, during which the average price of twenty railroad stocks fell more than five points in one day. At the time of writing, the true inwardness of this decline has not been revealed, but many ingenious explanations have been offered, two of which are of special interest. It is asserted on the one hand that the bottom dropt out of the market as a result of governmental persecution of the railroads, and on the other hand that the situation in Wall Street was engineered by "powerful in-



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Of the Northwestern Railroad.



PRESIDENT MCCREA,
Of the Pennsylvania Railroad.



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MEN TO WHOSE COUNSEL MR. MORGAN COMMENDS THE PRESIDENT.

try by a public appeal for cooperation between the Government and the railroads. Before the press could do justice to this sensation, J. Pierpont Morgan, "at the request of many business men," visited the President "to discuss with him the present business situation, particularly as affecting the railroads." During this interview Mr. Morgan suggested to the President that "it would be greatly in the public interest if he would see Mr. McCrea, Mr. Newman, Mr. Mellen, and Mr. Hughitt, and confer with them as to the relations between the railroads and the Government." The President, according to Mr. Morgan, from whose published statement we have quoted above, "said he would be glad to see the gentlemen named, with this end in view." Then Mr. Morgan sailed for Europe, leaving the four railroad presidents whom he

terests" in the railroad world to give dramatic emphasis to their recent protests. Even so conservative a paper as the *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks that there is "ground for suspicion" that the panic on the Stock Exchange has been "aggravated, if not actually instigated, . . . as part of a scheme for scaring the country into 'letting up' in its alleged hostility to railroads and stopping the agitation for more regulation." At the same time we learn from dispatches and newspaper interviews that Chairman D. E. Yoakum, of the Rock Island board of directors, is in favor of close cooperation between the railroads and the Federal Government; that President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western, believes that "the unrest in the financial world is not due to the policy of President Roosevelt, but is brought

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about by the hostile legislation by the various State legislatures," and that he would like to see the whole regulation of railways in the hands of the Federal Government; that Chairman Henry Fink, of the Norfolk & Western board of directors, asserts that "the worst phase of the situation is the agitation in the various States"; that President Winchell, of the Rock Island, is "heart and soul for cooperation with the Federal authorities"; and that another railroad president pleads for a new Department of Transportation, headed by a member of the Cabinet. As one paper puts it, "President Roosevelt can have anything he likes, if only he will call off the State legislatures."

The sudden change of front indicated by the above facts is regarded by the press as one of the most remarkable episodes of our economic history. "It would seem comical, were not the issues involved so serious," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, as it contemplates the worried magnates fleeing for protection to President



NORRIS BROWN,
Nebraska's new Senator, chosen in an anti-railroad campaign, and pledged to the President's program of railroad regulation.

Roosevelt, whose interest in their affairs a short time ago constituted their greatest grievance. In no less than twenty-eight States this winter the legislatures had under consideration, or passed, bills which the railroads regard as crippling. To quote further:

"When President Roosevelt entered upon his campaign for Federal regulation of the railroads and other corporations, financial interests generally put up the cry that this was an invasion of State rights. Immense solicitude was expressed for the Constitution, and it was argued by learned corporation lawyers that the President's policy was an undue stretching of Federal authority. It was solemnly declared by financial interests and their mouthpieces among the political economists, that centralization of power at Washington was dangerous and foreshadowed a coming 'man on horseback.' As long as the railroads could control the States they invoked the power of the States against the Roosevelt idea of Federal authority exercised in regulation of the railroads.

"Mr. Roosevelt triumphed. He succeeded in putting his policy into law. His triumph was made possible only by a public opinion aroused to hostility against the railroads by repeated revela-

tions of violation of law and speculative management. The railroads suddenly became aware that they were not only confronted by the power of the Federal Government, but, as a result of this public opinion, which had passed through the various stages of suspicion to indignation until it had reached a point of frenzy, they had lost the control which they had formerly exercised over the States. In the face of hostile legislation proposed in a majority of the States of the Union, railroad men came suddenly to a realization of the fact that it was better to have the power of Federal authority above them at Washington than to suffer the losses that threatened them in the different States.

"The very Federal power which they formerly feared now appeared as an ark of refuge. Instead now of invoking the power of the States against the Federal authority, they cry aloud to the Federal authority to save them from the States. Nothing more extraordinary than this has happened in the recent history of the United States. Moreover, it may be said that the railroads are well within their rights in calling for the protection of the Federal Government. If the Federal power is imposed upon them for the purpose of protecting the shipper and the consumer against the rebate, the secret rate, and the corrupting pass, certainly the railroads have the right to demand that this same Federal authority shall protect them against threatening confiscation. President Roosevelt's policy has received a magnificent vindication, while the railroads are discovering that the very power which they most feared is now the one from which they are most likely to obtain protection."

The New York *Evening Mail* thinks the railroads are themselves to blame for the present situation. Thus:

"The era whose obsolescence this changed attitude argues has been an era of political subservience, governmental indifference, and wide-spread popular ignorance. To the railroads must be charged the origination and elaboration of the modern system of legislative corruption. They forged the instrument, used it until they got what they wanted, and then loaned it to the trolley and gas and electricity combines of the various States and municipalities. For about a generation we have had a railroad régime at perhaps a majority of the State capitals, and a very strong railroad influence in Congress. Secure in their alliances with political bosses and in their control of the machinery of legislation, the railroads were under no necessity of conciliating public opinion or really 'cooperating' with the authorities.

"They realize now, it seems, that they must establish new and better guaranties for their security. The people have been both aroused and educated. Their curious gaze has been turned upon that 'higher sphere' in which the masters of finance have moved. They have learned something, inexact, distorted, it may be, but suggestive and illuminating, about the speculative end of railroad-ing."

The epidemic of State interference with the railroads is treated as follows by the Boston *Transcript*:

"The relation of our States to the Federal Government in trust and corporation legislation is, if anything, a source of greater friction than the complications over foreign relations, which just made necessary the President's appeal to the California legislature. Not an exceptionally high order of business intellect prevails among the lawmakers of Sacramento or Helena, to say nothing of Columbus and Concord. Much of the State legislation in railroad restriction has been unwise, notably where it has entered the field of rate legislation, since it has been discovered that one State may really enforce what amounts to a protective-tariff system against its neighbors through the adjustment of its transportation charges. This is a problem which, altho still in its infancy, is sure to prove greatly troublesome. While the President makes no recommendations to States his influence with them is hardly less than that over Congress, even tho indirect in its application."

Railroading without Bloodshed.—The recent epidemic of serious railroad wrecks, and the wide publication of their casualty statistics, have had a tendency, in the opinion of some, to discredit the whole railroad fraternity in the public regard. But President Willcox, of the Delaware & Hudson, objects to having his system cast hastily into the category of those careless of human life. He gives the figures to prove that, whatever the condition

on other lines, on his road at least the greatest of care is taken to protect passengers, and that remarkable success results. The *New York Times* cites these figures, and from them draws a lesson for those at the head of other railroads. We read:

"In twelve years, he says, the Delaware & Hudson has carried 75,000,000 passengers, with only three fatalities, all in one accident, and that an accident caused by an engineer who ran by a properly set signal. On the Susquehanna division of the road there has not been a passenger fatality in thirty years.

"These, now, are records to be proud of, and it is, indeed, doubtful, as President Willcox says, if they are surpassed, or even equaled, by the much-praised railways of Europe. Information of this sort, however, only excites in us an eagerness for other reports of the same kind—for reports, that is, from individual roads, in order that the public may know just where it is that the horrible slaughter that goes on in this country is taking place. We get the totals every year from the various railway commissions, but until we get the details they are not anything like as useful as they might be. If every road in the country were compelled to report at the end of each year, just how many passengers and employees it had killed and injured, they would be forced into a new and highly beneficial form of competition. Possibly, President Willcox had some such thing in mind when he gave out his own figures—and possibly they will not cause any instant or large increase of his popularity among the other railway presidents."

TEN MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

THE press of the country praise the munificence and the scope of Mrs. Russell Sage's \$10,000,000 donation to the cause of charity, while commenting on the vagueness of the statement in which she defines the purpose of her benefaction. Many papers, however, discover a wise foresight in this very indefiniteness, as a result of which later trustees of the gift will be unhampered in applying it to future conditions, however different they may be from those of the present. The fund, which will supply an income of more than \$400,000 per year, is to be known as the Sage Foundation, and will be administered by a board of trustees consisting of Robert W. De Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, John M. Glenn, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. William B. Rice, and Miss Louisa L. Schuyler. The object of the fund, says Mrs. Sage, is "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." To quote further from the statement which she issued to the press:

"The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies, and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies, and institutions already established.

"It will be within the scope of such a foundation to investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty, and vice, to suggest how those conditions can be remedied or ameliorated, and to put in operation any appropriate means to that end.

"While having its headquarters in New York City, where Mr. Sage and I have lived, and where social problems are most pressing and complicated, partly by reason of its extent, and partly because it is the port of entry for about a million immigrants a year, the foundation will be national in its scope, and in its activities."

Hitherto, as several papers remark, the greatest gifts have been devoted to educational and other intellectual causes, and therefore affect directly the more favored portion of our national society.

Herein the Sage Foundation differs from other great benefactions. Says *The Wall Street Journal*:

"This gift recognizes the great fact that until the lower levels of American society are secure and solid, the superstructure must be correspondingly weak and tottering. On the other hand, if intelligent research be put to exploring the field, reporting on the conditions which can be improved, then wealth can be applied in such a way as to fortify the individual and the family in its effort at self-realization under the most favorable conditions of which circumstances will admit."

The difficulty, remarks the *New York Commercial*, is not so much to provide for the hunger of to-day and alleviate the misery of the passing moment as "to discover and apply the means of permanent good, bringing to the poor more hopeful to-morrows."



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE,

Who has given \$10,000,000 with the promise of more "should the necessity arise," to establish a fund for the benefit of "the needy and afflicted."

It is rumored that side by side with the investigation of sociological problems the trustees will undertake such practical matters as tenement reform, the supplying of insurance at reasonable cost to the poor, and the establishment of coal-yards where the poor man may buy his coal by the pail as cheaply as the rich man buys it by the ton.

HISSING THE FLAG.

WHEN five Japanese students in a Denver public school refused to salute the American flag on the ground that they "did not like it," the Pacific-Coast papers, especially those of San Francisco, gave prominence to the incident, and found in it a new argument for Japanese exclusion. But when, a few days later, a gathering of some four thousand delegates, representing eighty-four San-Francisco labor-unions, greeted the same flag with hoots and hisses and cries of "Take that rag out of here!" the *San-Francisco Chronicle* was the only daily paper in the city that reported the incident, while none, apparently, noticed it editorially. The *San-Francisco News Letter*, a weekly publication, commenting upon the event and upon the curious newspaper silence in regard to it, exclaims: "Is this California, is this the United States, that this can be?"

The occasion of this insult to the flag was an indignation-meeting at the Walton pavilion, San Francisco, called to protest against the "kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone by the



"SHOO!"

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.



HARD TO LET GO.

It may be hard for the President to turn over his job when his time is up.
—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.

RETIREMENT MADE DIFFICULT.

Idaho authorities." The story as told by *The Chronicle* reads in part as follows:

"The first sensation of the afternoon came when the German Socialist Singing Society entered the hall carrying, in addition to its organization banner, an American flag. The appearance of the national flag in the hall was greeted with hoots and hisses from the union men. The flags were carried to benches at the left of the platform, amid shouts of: 'Take down that flag—take it down!' Some of the men, angered because the German singers hesitated to comply with their demand, rose from their seats and started for the flag. The scene was one of great confusion. Hundreds of fanatical men were shouting 'Take down that flag!' 'Take that flag out of here!' while a few of their leaders, who were able to realize what they were about, pleaded with the frenzied men to be silent: 'This is our flag yet, boys—we are living under it, and until it is changed you have no right to hiss it,' said one determined man. Another prominent labor leader rushed down among the excited men and shouted: 'Are you losing your heads, boys? This is the flag of our country yet.'"

When order was restored, the meeting passed resolutions protesting "against the wrongs our brothers have suffered," and demanding an immediate jury trial for the three imprisoned men. "And," the resolution adds, "we would also remind the Mine-Owners' Association and the capitalist class in general, 'If you pack the jury and attempt to judicially murder our brothers, we will help pack — full of you.'" After the meeting a great crowd, we are told, gathered about the building and sang the "Marseillaise."

To quote again from *The News Letter*, which has always maintained that the labor-union is "an un-American institution":

"The worst enemy the country has to-day in its midst is the organization known as the 'Industrial Workers of the World.' It has raised the black flag with a skull and cross-bones for an insignia; it has no country and it knows no law. It advances no argument to show the innocence of the parties accused, and it flouts all restraint, and at the head stand men who once before almost plunged the country in civil war. It sends an appeal to Roosevelt, couched in language that might be expected from the foreign horde that openly insulted the American flag last Sunday in San Francisco, and it is hoped that, the President's attention thus being forcibly called to this aggregation of murderers and dynamiters, steps will be taken to bring them to book in the Federal courts (where judges are less apt to be influenced by the cries of the followers of the black and red flag and organized murder) for their many crimes in mining-camps. The Industrial

Workers of the World, its officers and its hired assassins, should be relegated to the same junk-heap as the maker of mergers, the monopolist, the seeker for special privileges and rebater, the offending millionaire criminals who have made such an organization possible."

Says *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco): "One or two more such barbarous and disgraceful demonstrations, and blood will run freely in the streets of this maddened and demoralized city."

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION THREATENED BY THE NEW LAW.

JUST as the Southern States have under way plans for enticing European laborers to their deserted cotton-fields and their idle mills the press are stirred by the decision of Attorney-General Bonaparte that, by the new Immigration Act, aliens entering under the conditions of State solicitation and financial aid which obtained in the case of the *Wittekind* cargo, "would be unquestionably liable to exclusion." The press are not clear as to the clause of the new law upon which the Attorney-General bases his opinion. It will be remembered that when recently the good ship *Wittekind* made its first voyage from Bremen to the port of Charleston, S. C., many of its passengers traveled on tickets paid for by the State of South Carolina, and undertook the voyage in consequence of more or less specific promises of employment. When the labor-unions raised a protest, Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, ruled that the State was exempt from certain restrictions which the Alien Contract-Labor law imposes upon the individual employer and the corporation. As a result of this ruling, immigration bureaus were organized in various Southern States, and the work of soliciting foreign labor for the South began in earnest. That work is now thrown into something of confusion and bewilderment by the statement of the Attorney-General, whose opinion causes the greater surprise in some quarters in view of the fact that when the new immigration law was being railroaded through the Senate at the eleventh hour, certain Southern Senators refrained from filibustering tactics against the bill on the assurance that it contained no provisions inimical to the cause of Southern immigration. A conference at the White House, between Mr. Bonaparte, President Roosevelt, ex-Governor Heywood of North Carolina, Commissioner Watson

of South Carolina's Bureau of Immigration, and Mayor Rhett of Charleston, has since resulted in vague statements in the press to the effect that "the President said that he would do all he could to aid in the movement to secure European labor that is so urgently needed in many industries in the South." After the conference the editor of the *Charleston News and Courier* received the following telegram from Mayor Rhett: "I see no reason why under both the old and the new laws we should have any difficulty in establishing a permanent immigrant line to Charleston." Remarks that paper, editorially:

"This will be very gratifying news to the people of this city and of the State. It means that the President and the Attorney-General have been convinced of the good faith with which our people have been acting, and that a way will be found entirely within the law for the continued prosecution of the good work upon which we have entered."

The *Charleston Post* urges united effort for the establishment of the immigration line. Thus:

"Especially in view of the adverse ruling of Attorney-General Bonaparte on the immigration laws of the United States, as bearing upon the South-Carolina plan of immigration promotion, it is important that the States of this section work together to establish the Charleston line of immigrant steamships. The restriction of the efforts of the States and the limitation of their resources for promoting immigration make it necessary that the powers remaining to them be conserved and united. It is possible, under this latest ruling, for the state governments to do no more than exploit abroad the advantages of immigration to their territory, and none of them may assist immigrants by payment of passage or other expenses of the journey. It is going to be more than ever difficult, therefore, to persuade the steamship companies to put on ships for the transportation of immigrants to the Southern ports. The experiment must be made now at the risk of the steamship companies and it will take a large movement to convince them that the undertaking is successful."

In any event, Secretary Straus's ruling is to remain good until July 1, when the new law takes effect. Meanwhile the Southern press, altho keenly interested in Mr. Bonaparte's opinion, is dispassionate and judicial in its comment. The *Florida Times-Union*, however, speaks with some heat of "getting even." We read: "The time is coming when such debts will be settled, and the South is rich enough and strong enough, thank God, to suffer for the cause of right." Should the Attorney-General's construction

of the existing statutes be upheld by the courts, says the *Norfolk Virginian Pilot*, "it will be decidedly up to Congress to amend those statutes." The *New York Times* declares the new law an instance of "bad faith to the South," and the *Baltimore American* fears that it will bring to a standstill immigration plans under way in Louisiana and Maryland. Says the *Baltimore paper*:

"It is very generally understood that the intent of the contract-labor-exclusion clause, when it was first introduced into the general immigration act, passed February 26, 1885, was to prevent the agents of manufacturers or other corporate enterprises from contracting in Europe with people to break strikes in this country or to supplant a more highly paid wage-earning class with employees willing to accept lower pay. As originally framed, the excluding sections were not supposed to be framed with the intent of hindering farmers from obtaining labor abroad that would supply an existing deficiency and not replace labor previously employed. In practically every agricultural State there is known to be a situation in the matter of farm labor that annually seriously retards the gathering of crops. It is known that during each year recently there has been an enormous aggregate loss in farm crops because of a shortage in labor supply for the saving. It is possible that State immigration bureaus may find a way out of difficulties resulting from the Attorney-General's interpretation of the new contract-labor-exclusion clause by sending State immigration agents to the leading immigration ports. The law will not interfere with any business arrangement made with immigrants after they have been admitted through the usual processes."

In addition to Charleston, Congress has made New Orleans and Galveston ports of entry for immigrants. The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* thinks that even if Mr. Bonaparte's reading of the law is correct, the efforts of the Louisiana authorities to secure suitable immigrants will be only "slightly restricted." We read:

"They can not offer such inducements in the way of transportation as South Carolina offered through her immigration commissioner. But their field of activity will be sufficiently wide, in spite of the terms of the new law. They can send their agents abroad, they can advertise their resources and emphasize the advantages offered to industrious persons of foreign nationality who are willing to come over. A campaign of that kind, conducted in a systematic manner, does not need reinforcement in the shape of pecuniary inducement; and that is the only campaign in which most of the States would probably have ever thought of indulging. The chairman of the Georgia Immigration Association doubtless express the opinion of the officers of similar organizations in other Southern States when he said the recent legislation would have no



THE CZAR—"Now, boys, you can play parliament for a while, but don't make too much noise." —Leipziger in the *Detroit News*.



IT LOOKS DUBIOUS FOR THE CANARY. —Williams in the *Philadelphia Ledger*.

AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS OF THE DOUMA.

effect whatever on the plans of Georgia to secure foreign labor. Certainly there has been no suggestion in Louisiana of any procedure not in strict accordance with the present statute or of the statute soon to go into effect. We think we can speak with equal certainty for Mississippi. So, when all is said, it seems that, altho the new statute deprives the States of a right they have under the one now in force, yet it is a right which probably few would have availed themselves of and one by no means necessary in order to permit them to take effective steps to secure a desirable addition to their laboring population."

PREVENTING A MONOPOLY OF THE COASTWISE SHIPPING.

RECENT purchases by Charles W. Morse and by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have directed the attention of the press to what appears to them to be an attempt on the part of Mr. Morse to monopolize the coastwise shipping of



CHARLES W. MORSE.

His recent purchases of steamship lines are considered as indicating an intended monopoly of the trade along the Atlantic coast.

the country, and a counter-attempt by the railroad company to prevent such a monopoly. The first move of the series was taken last November when Mr. Morse added to his already extensive holdings the Mallory line of steamships, comprising a fleet of twelve modern vessels plying between New York and Georgia, Florida, Texas, and other Gulf ports. Then came the reported refusal of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to sell out its steamship lines to Mr. Morse, and the beginning of a campaign of acquisition by the railroad itself. Its first step was the purchase of the Philadelphia Steamship Company, controlling a line of vessels running between Boston and Philadelphia. Replying to this Mr. Morse purchased the Ward line, officially known as the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company. Including his recent acquisitions, says the New York *World*, he is now "master of eighty-one ocean-going steamships, a fleet much larger than the navies of many nations." But if he aspired to monopolize the coastwise shipping he was still far from his goal. The Merchants & Miners' Transportation Company, with head offices at Baltimore, and having a good trade along the Southern coast, remained independent. And now comes the report of an alliance between this line and those of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* describes this new alignment as the facts appear in the report of the last monthly directors' meeting of the New Haven road:

"The statement was made that a community-of-interest agreement had been made which will result in the Merchants and Miners' Company obtaining control of the Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company, which company was recently purchased by the New Haven. It was intimated that the New Haven has turned over the control of the Boston & Philadelphia company to the Merchants & Miners', and has secured a sufficient interest in the latter company to insure reciprocal agreements regarding rates and other matters. It is also understood that for the present at least the two steamship companies will be run under a separate

management and that the railroad line does not actually own a controlling interest in the combined water lines. It is understood, however, that friends of the New Haven railroad management own a sufficient interest in the two water lines in question to have a controlling vote should the necessity arise."

As for the ultimate control of the coastal trade, the Boston *Transcript* says that these developments "tend to complicate the question rather than to point to a solution," and adds:

"There are two possible ways of viewing the matter; either that the New Haven interests are seeking to strengthen their hands in a prospective deal with Mr. Morse, or that there is actually in prospect a great merger of steamship interests independent of Mr. Morse and contemplating no concessions on either side. In the latter case it is not difficult to see the fine hand of the Pennsylvania Railroad interests, already understood to be hostile to any sale of the Sound lines to Mr. Morse."

While this battle of the two big interests is going on, there is considerable speculation in the press as to its effect upon rates and the public welfare. "It is not altogether clear yet," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "where the public interests lie." But the Baltimore *American* rejoices in the combination of the Merchants & Miners' with the New Haven lines, since the new arrangement will bring added prosperity to Baltimore, and doubtless create healthy competition in the coast trade. It says:

"The merger renders the Merchants & Miners' a strong competitor with the Morse combination of coastwise lines. Geographically this city possesses certain surpassing advantages over New York or any other Atlantic port as a receiving and distributive point of coastal commerce. There is not only the fact of midway location between Northern and Southern ports of the United States, but this city is the nearest tidewater distributing point to a Western area that may fairly be said to reach to Chicago. It is not, of course, to be expected that existing steamship routes will be altered or that regular schedules will be materially affected by the consolidation. But the acquisition of the additional lines, it can not be doubted, will greatly strengthen the absorbing company. The probability of further expansion, it may be assumed, is greatly heightened by the bracing and impulsive influence that will result from the wider sphere of action. The new company is in a situation to rival the Morse combination, and may reasonably be expected to broaden the commercial warfare which is unavoidable."

CALIFORNIA AND THE PRESIDENT'S "THOU SHALT NOT."

"ALL'S well that ends well," quotes the New York *Tribune*, referring to the present stage of the Japanese controversy in San Francisco. Whether the present pacific conditions will be permanent, however, it does not attempt to declare, but for a time at least "the controversy is at an end on terms which, if not entirely satisfactory to everybody—and therefore quite unique—are at least acceptable to the great majority on both sides, and which promise to abate promptly and pretty completely the grievances of which both sides have complained." These terms, briefly stated, are the prohibition of further immigration of Japanese coolies, and the readmittance of Japanese children to the schools of San Francisco.

This peaceable settlement was not arrived at, however, without some novel and rather startling developments at the last minute. Hearing that the California legislature had pending some bills prejudicial to a speedy agreement with Japan on the coolie-exclusion project, the President sent this telegram to Governor Gillette, of California:

"Action of legislature reported in this morning's papers most unfortunate in effect upon my efforts to secure exclusion of Japanese laborers by friendly agreement, and if continued will probably render recent legislation of Congress for that purpose ineffective. Please secure suspension of further action until receipt of letter from me."

This "waving of the big stick," as the Boston *Journal* calls it,

was effective. By a *viva-voce* vote the legislature tabled the pending bills, thus showing, says the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, "that at the bottom the Californians are a sensible people." And immediately thereafter the San-Francisco School Board passed its resolution admitting the Japanese children, and the President issued his order excluding the coolies.

The President's action was "simply unprecedented," says the *Brooklyn Eagle*. Tho in terms this telegram was "only a respectful request, in effect it was a command," it continues, but the request "if novel, if unprecedented, was, nevertheless, one within his right to make, and the result shows that it was made effectively, opportunely, and most fortunately." With this verdict the press is almost unanimously in accord. There is practically no cry of infringement of "States' rights," nor should there be, in the opinion of this paper, which concludes:

"This was the waving of no 'big stick,' tho several picturesque journals say it was. It was a harmless, necessary telegram. The efficiency of it grew out of the decisive and disinterested character of the President, and out of the complicated and tense condition of school matters and other matters with reference to Japan and to California.

"For the facts which made the telegram necessary, Mr. Roosevelt is not to blame. For the conditions which made it effective he is not to blame. For the result of tranquillity, and of time enough amicably and justly to settle any matters in issue between Japan and the United States or between Japan and California, the President can be held responsible, and that is a responsibility, or a consequence, to be glad of, not to be sorry for. He is to be congratulated, and not criticized, on account of that result, and those who think otherwise don't know how to think or don't know really what they are thinking about."

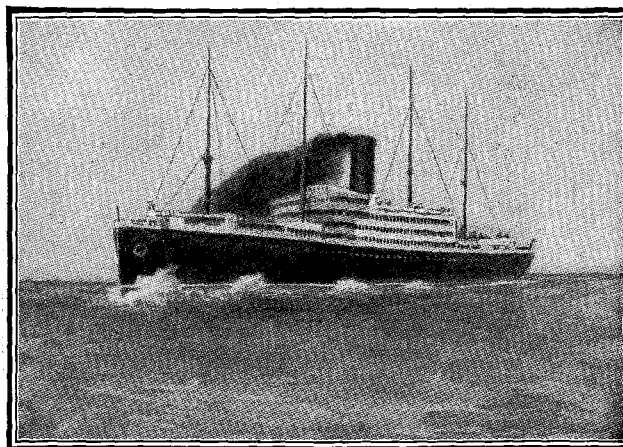
OUR LOSING FIGHT FOR THE TRADE OF THE PACIFIC.

ON the heels of James J. Hill's declaration that he will not replace the wrecked *Dakota*, which plied between Seattle and Asiatic ports, comes a San-Francisco dispatch announcing that the Oceanic Steamship Company is to relinquish its service between San Francisco and Sydney, N. S. W., by way of Honolulu, Pagopago, and Auckland. Both these items will prove of interest to the advocates of ship subsidy, who are still indignant over the way the Littauer bill was filibustered to death during the last hours of Congress. It is said that the Oceanic Steamship Company frankly names the failure of subsidy legislation as its reason for withdrawing from the route named. Some papers find another explanation in the fact that the New Zealand Government recently decided to take away its mail contract from the Oceanic line because of irregular service. Whatever the cause, the result, as the *New York Sun* points out, is that "after forty years the American flag is hauled down on a trade route of its own discovery, and this is done at a time when direct competition has become impossible." The Canadian Pacific parallels the abandoned route by its line between Victoria, B. C., and Sydney, by way of Honolulu and Fiji. "American trade and travel seeking to follow the old line," *The Sun* remarks, "must now be diverted to British bottoms and through British ports."

In the case of Mr. Hill's Great Northern Steamship Company, the loss of the *Dakota*—one of the biggest commercial vessels ever built in the United States—leaves only the *Minnesota*, and rumor has it that the latter will soon be sold to a Japanese company. The extent and effectiveness of Japanese competition for the carrying trade of the Pacific may be surmised from the following statement which appears in the *Portland Oregonian*: "There are loading or loaded in port at this time three Japanese steamships, which are carrying Oregon and Washington wheat and flour to the Orient at from \$3 to \$3.50 per ton, a rate fully one-third less than it would be possible for even a subsidized Ameri-

can vessel to carry it." Consequently the Pacific Coast, as the *New York Times* points out, is not greatly disturbed by the failure of the bill which was proposed for its benefit. Says the *San-Francisco Chronicle*:

"It has been claimed that without aid from the national Treasury the American deep-sea lines on the Pacific must go out of business, for they could not endure the competition of the cheaply



THE "DAKOTA,"

The \$3,000,000 merchant-vessel of the Great Northern line, which was totally wrecked by striking a rock forty miles from Yokohama.

manned and subsidized Japanese lines. The claim seems reasonable. For the present the Japanese lines sailing to this port seem to find it most profitable not to cut rates, but to 'stand in' with the Pacific Mail, but it is evident that the Japanese lines can make money for their stockholders at rates which are unprofitable for any American line, and if that condition is recognized as permanent, nothing can prevent the American ships from passing to the foreign flag. It is a perfectly simple matter for American shipping men to take stock in Japanese or other foreign companies unless prevented by the conditions of foreign subsidy laws. If they can make more money by so doing, that is what will happen. We shall soon know, for it has been claimed that the strain on American companies was becoming too great. It is evident that on the Pacific the Japanese can take the deep-sea trade entirely away from us whenever they conclude that such a course will pay better than combination to maintain rates."

The *Washington Post*, however, argues that it will take something more than a subsidy to equalize the conditions under which Americans and Japanese meet in their struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. We read:

"The Japanese have proved their ability to operate merchant vessels as efficiently as they handle war-ships. They are aided by a paternal government in more ways than a direct subsidy, and they enjoy an enormous advantage in the low standard of wages. From the captain down, the Japanese vessels are operated at less expense than American vessels. The commissary is less expensive, there are no seamen's unions to precipitate strikes and exact high wages, and the hours of labor are fixed only by the necessities of the day.

"The Pacific Mail is able to compete with Japanese lines only by employing Chinese crews and by giving Japanese lines a share of the business. The subsidy proposed to be given in the bill recently pending in Congress would not have been accepted by the Pacific Mail, as it would have made necessary the employment of Americans in the crews, thereby increasing expenses to a point where competition with Japanese lines would have been impossible.

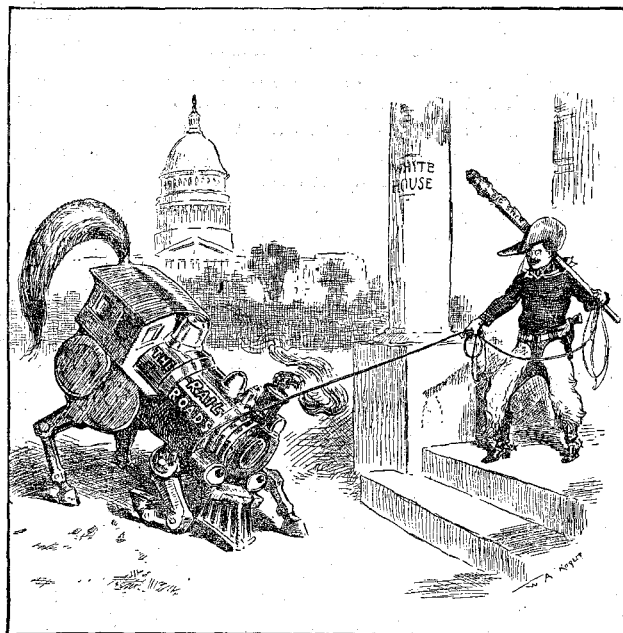
"The dream of a vast Oriental commerce, carried in American vessels, culminating in domination of the Pacific by the United States, is a magnificent conception, but it will hardly materialize so long as the Japanese display the ambition and the ability to capture trade which heretofore has belonged to Americans. The threatened withdrawal of James J. Hill from the business is sufficient evidence of the terrific effect of Japanese competition."



HARRIMAN,
"Hold on there, Theodore, let's talk this thing over!"
—Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



HURTING THEIR BUSINESS.
THE HOLD-UP MEN—"Hush, you little idiot! Can't you see you'll wake public suspicion? People with money will avoid our street and we will have to go out of business."
—Ding in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.



ON HIS KNEES.
—Rogers in the *New York Herald*.



WORRIED ABOUT THE DOG.
—Doyle in the *Philadelphia Press*.

SEEKING HUMOR IN THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SWETTENHAM has done a popular thing at last. He has resigned.—*Chicago Journal*.

GENERAL BOOTH says, "I would take anybody's money." A regular charity-bazaar Booth.—*Chicago Post*.

GIVING back that \$50,000 ought to make George W. Perkins a convert to the antirebating cause.—*New York American*.

SENATOR TILLMAN will now proceed to show that a brain-storm may be salable at \$200 per night.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

MR. HARRIMAN keeps hovering about the Interstate-Commerce Commission like a bumblebee buzzing around a thistle.—*Chicago News*.

If Pittsburg has, as it claims, twenty-five upright sons, a relief expedition should be organized at once to rescue them.—*Chicago Post*.

THE trouble with after-dinner nominations for President of the United States is that they are so hard to remember the next morning.—*Washington Post*.

WHAT Attorney-General Bonaparte said was that if States want to bring in immigrants they must keep it dark as other importers do.—*Detroit Free Press*.

BEFORE a new design is adopted for the gold coins, a good many people would like to see what the old one looks like.—*Washington Post*.

MR. HARRIMAN says he would build the Panama Canal if he had the chance. But there is no proof that it could be done by the hydraulic system.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

SENATOR PLATT says the rumor that he is to follow Spooner's example and resign is a "lie of the worst kind." Oh, surely not of the worst kind, Senator.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THE woman-suffrage measure has been killed in London, and the accounts say that the bill was talked to death. Who says the Briton has no sense of humor?—*New York Evening Mail*.

IN Pittsburg they are talking of holding an indignation meeting over the wretched traction service. In Philadelphia such meetings are going on all the time in the street-cars.—*Philadelphia Press*.

THE Massachusetts doctor who announces that he has weighed human souls and found them to average about an ounce is respectfully requested to place his own nerve on the scales.—*New York American*.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

WHY THE SECOND DOUMA IS "RED."

"SHAME and disgrace to Russia," the "laughing-stock of Europe," and "proof of Russian unfitness for self-government" are the phrases used by Conservative and Moderate organs and journalists in Russia in speaking of the composition of the new Douma. Premier Stolypine's brother, a regular contributor to the *Novoye Vremya* and a leading Octoberist, employs similar terms and laments the weakness of the Center parties in the Douma. The reactionaries, he says, are abnormally strong on one side and the revolutionists are even stronger on the other. Neither extreme wishes the Douma success; both aim at disruption and disorder.

The *Riech* (St. Petersburg) replies at length to these lamentations, and argues that the absence of the "Moderates" is a cause for rejoicing, not for regret and alarm. The Moderates, it says, have no policy, no spirit, no independence, no fixed principles. They are timid, subservient to the bureaucracy, anxious to please, or at least not to offend, the Government, instead of to voice the demands of the people and give orders to "the effete, selfish, incompetent bureaucracy." The open reactionaries, the paper continues, are men of strong opinions and courage, and as such they are actually useful in the Douma. They represent an ancient order which has only theoretically been discarded, and it would be entirely unnatural to have a parliament without representatives of their party. France still has Monarchists in her Parliament; how can Russia expect a representative assembly without a Monarchist, autocratist party? Besides, this party, deluded and reactionary as it is, has this in common with the radicals—it hates and despises the bureaucracy. In this it can unwittingly be of service to progress.

As to the great strength of the Leftists, the *Riech* analyzes the returns to prove that the Douma is "red" because the people are in a radical, oppositional mood. If the Government had won over the peasants by its half-measures and promises of land reform, the result would have been totally different. But what are the facts? The *Riech* continues:

"How did the peasants vote? What were the sentiments expressed by the millions who constitute the wide foundation of our governmental structure? The percentage of Radicals, Leftists, Antigovernmentalists in the peasant delegations to the electoral colleges was over 70, as against but 18 for the parties of the Right.

"What does this mean? It means that among the peasants the opposition sentiment is practically universal. And this in spite of the fact that it is the peasants who were most subject to administrative pressure. Every method that could be used was used by the bureaucracy to influence and direct the course of the elections in the villages. Yet the peasants overcame all this pressure and demonstrated a political firmness, a stubbornness, that must cause despair in the reactionary parties.

"The peasants refused to consider any 'legal' objections to the selection of deputies that they had confidence in. When they were told that such ex-deputies as Aladin were 'disqualified' and would not be allowed to take seats in the Douma, they said that they would continue to elect them in any event, as they did not want any others.

"It is, in fact, the peasant who is the greatest enemy of the bureaucratic régime. The Douma is in reality his work, and he can not fail."

The *Riech* shows also that even the small landowners, pillars of conservatism in other countries, have deserted the Government. They absented themselves from the elections and allowed the Radicals to secure control. If they sympathized with the Moderates, they certainly would have worked for the success of Octoberist candidates.

On the other hand, the *Rousskaya Zemlia* (a reactionary organ classed with the "black hundreds"), of the capital, explains the

preponderance of Radicals and Leftists in the Douma by the unfairness of the electoral system, which favors the town population and discriminates against rural or peasant Russia. About 18,000 peasants, it says, send one elector to the electoral college, while in the cities and towns less than 5,000 persons send an elector to the college. The leading cities, treated as units and given special privileges in the matter of representation in the Douma, have one elector for every 3,000 persons. No wonder, it exclaims, that the loyal and conservative population is misrepresented and under-represented. The Leftists and the Cadets (Constitutional Democrats) represent not the masses of Russia, but a minority and the alien elements.

The electoral system is denounced by the Radicals and Liberals

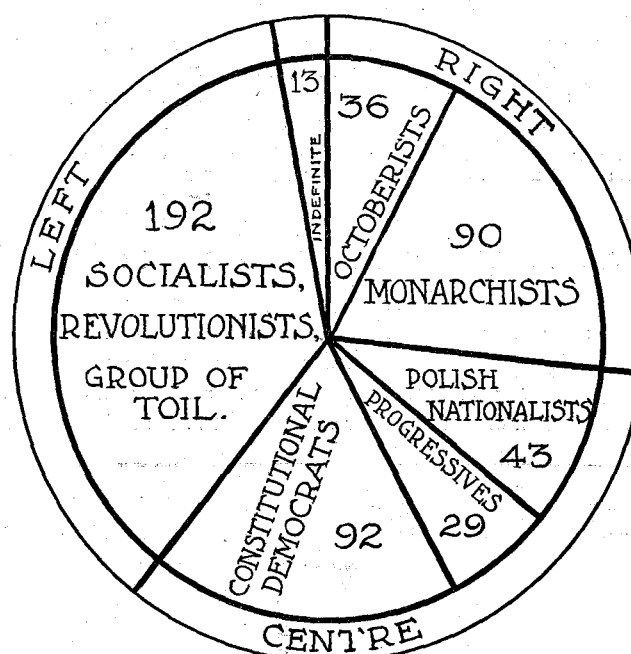


DIAGRAM SHOWING RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES IN THE SECOND DOUMA.

as well as by the Conservatives. All parties want it fundamentally changed, each expecting political benefit from revision. The Radicals want direct and universal suffrage, and the abolition of class voting, electoral colleges, the three-stage system, and so on. They believe that the great majority of the people are antigovernmental. The Conservatives and Moderates favor minority representation and some restriction upon the right of suffrage. The Douma, if permitted to live and work, will propose changes in the electoral law, as the "constitution" forbids any revision of this law by the Government itself.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

British Pity for German Colonial Failure.—

England's position as the greatest colonizing nation on the globe may give the British the right to tell the Germans that they are making a mess of their colonial adventure. They do tell them, anyway, right or no right. Germany has a false idea of colonization, says a writer in the *London Spectator*. She has, moreover, chosen an African wilderness to exploit, and the result is an annual deficit in her colonial budget. In spite of the flattering prospect as drawn up by Mr. Dernburg, Colonial Director, the chances of success in bringing German foreign possessions into a profitable investment appear chimerical. To quote this writer's commentary on Mr. Dernburg's optimism:

"Herr Dernburg's hearers and readers will not forget that at present there is a large annual deficit in the colonial budget, and that no single colony except the Kamerun comes near to paying its way. It is a far cry from this state of affairs to the utopia of which he dreams. It is true that he postpones the attainment of his ideal some ten or twenty years; but for ourselves we can not

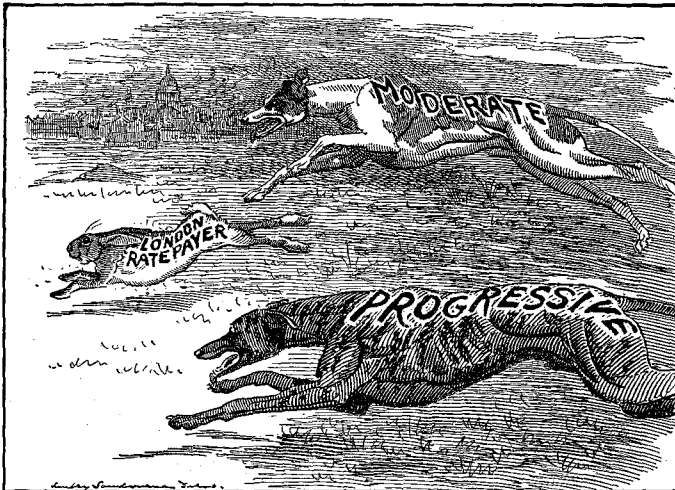
see any signs that even after that period success will be attained, for the fact remains that German colonies are not fortunately placed. In Africa, where most are situated, none attain even the second class of merit."

German emigrants flourish better anywhere than on the colonial lands of their own government. This is seen in America, Queensland, or Toronto. To quote:

"German emigrants, when they come to a British colony, make the best of settlers—thrifty, enterprising, and law-abiding. But under their own flag they fail, strangled apparently with the red tape of bureaucracy. Germany is apt to carry her own rigid domestic organization to new lands where rigidity is fatal to growth. A new colony must be given ample space; but Germany loves to rivet upon it unsuitable forms which, instead of acting as props to the young plant, become fetters which stifle its growth. This fact seems to us to explain the non-success of even a well-situated colony such as East Africa; while bureaucracy combined with poverty amply explains the case of Damaraland. Until her whole methods are radically changed, we do not see how Germany can expect flourishing colonies, and the change of these methods means a change in the central idea of her present régime."

A SETBACK FOR SOCIALISM IN LONDON.

LONDON has been for the past eighteen years under a municipal government controlled by a party who call themselves Progressives. Their progress has apparently taken the direction of Socialism, as far as this is implied in municipal ownership, and the institution of low fares for workingmen in the trains and river



THE SECOND-OF-MARCH HARE.

HARE—"Well, it doesn't much matter which gets me; they both want my blood!"
—Punch (London).

steamers, both of which have been owned and operated by the city. They have spent a great deal of money, we are told by the Moderates or Municipal Reformers, in "providing parks, bands, trees, and other amenities" for the public at the expense of the ratepayers. On March 2 these Progressives received a crushing defeat at the polls, and Municipal Reformers came in with a conviction that Socialism had been snowed under in London. In what the Progressive *Westminster Gazette* (London) styles "the stiffest fight which the Progressives have yet had to fight" this organization of British collectivism was driven horse and foot from the field. While *The Gazette* thinks "the cause of good government in London has received a serious setback," *The Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette* (Liberal and Municipal Reformist) charges the Progressives with ruining the city under the plea of a spurious Socialism and says:

"Socialism is a good word in itself. We are all in a sense Socialists; we all aspire to society's good. But what does Socialism mean as interpreted by the Progressives and the muddled thinkers who support them blindly in their egregious stumbling in

the unknown? It means nothing but license to make rash experiments under an emblazoned banner—experiments which are more likely to lead to ruin than anything else, experiments which so far have been productive of waste, selfishness, high rates, and preposterous ignorance of commercial policy."

The London *Times* declares in a special article that the citizens of London have been plundered under the Progressive administration by rings, trusts, and selfish combinations, to the utter destruction of justice or economy in municipal affairs. It adds the following editorial comment:

"The County Council has too long been dominated by the doctrines of a body of semi-Socialistic politicians, bent, before all other things, upon securing the preponderance of the party to which they belong, and willing to sacrifice to the attainment of this end the principles of sound finance and of careful and judicious administration. That this is no unfair description of the Progressive majority must be manifest to all who have read, with the attention which they merit, the articles in which our special correspondent has recently described the policy and the undertakings of that majority, and the manner in which their various schemes have been promoted or carried into effect."

The Daily Mail (London) speaks of the Progressives as the citizens' deadly foes. The following particulars are given in substantiation of this charge:

"The Progressive wolves may attempt to conceal themselves in sheep's clothing, but their true aims are disclosed by the vaunting indiscretions of their allies. Faithful to the Socialist doctrine that 'the best government is that which taxes the most,' they have taxed London beyond endurance. In five years they have added 6½d. to the rates for county purposes and for education. Yet, far from promising economy to-day, they are pledging themselves to yet more lavish expenditure. They have increased the assessments as well as the rates, so that the householder not only pays more on each pound, but also has to pay upon more pounds. They have added £20,000,000 to the debt of London, and incurred further liabilities of £20,000,000 which must be met in the near future.

"The disastrous results of their ineptitude are written on the face of London. The number of empty houses has risen under their rule from 2 to 4 per cent. The percentage of unemployed, by the latest volume of their own statistics, has increased in six years from 3½ to 6½. The percentage of paupers has risen from 27 in 1901 to 32. Two hundred thousand summonses for failure to pay the rates were issued last year, and thousands of homes were broken up to pay the bills which their maladministration has incurred. Business after business is quitting London because of the burdens which they impose on industry."

On the other side, letters from the Marquis of Ripon, Canon Sir H. Holland, and such nonconformists as Dr. Horton and F. B. Meyer are received and quoted by *The Daily News* (London), a strong Progressive organ, to prove that Codling and not Short is the friend of the London citizen, and on these *The News* remarks:

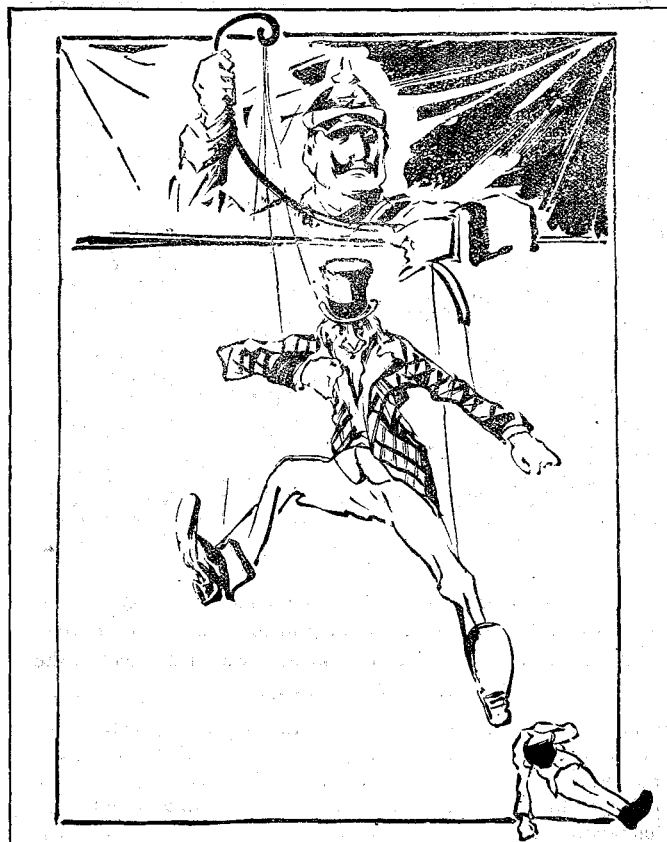
"At a time when the disinterested and patriotic leaders, who have toiled for eighteen years for the welfare of the city, are being denounced by the Moderate press as a cross between lepers and lunatics, it is good to find that so high a testimony is here willingly presented to this municipal, this national service. We have never had any doubt of the allegiance of the working classes in this matter."

The rise in the rates has been necessary, says *The Daily Chronicle* (Progressive, London). The Moderates demand brickmaking without straw. Thus:

"The parks are to be kept as well as ever, the fire brigade is to be as smart as ever, the employees are to be as well cared for, while improvements are to be even more vigorously carried on, and, if the Duke of Norfolk has his way, denominational schools are to be more generously treated. The public services, in short, are to go on as before; but if so, where is the reduction of expenditure to come in? No answer has ever been given; for the very sufficient reason that there is none to give."



THE BRIGHT EAST AND THE DARK WEST OF AMERICA.



THE ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION IN CALIFORNIA AS IT IS INTERPRETED BY SOME PEOPLE.



HOW CALIFORNIA LOOKS TO THE JAPANESE TO-DAY.



CONDUCT OF A CERTAIN GREAT NATION WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE HOME OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.

JAPANESE VIEWS OF THE SAN-FRANCISCO SITUATION.

These cartoons appear in the *Shin-Koron* or *Japanese Review of Reviews* (Tokyo).

WHY THE RUSSIAN POLES ARE NOT REVOLUTIONARIES.

THE Pole in Russia, the impetuous, emotional, enthusiastic patriot, the Celt of the Slavic race, as he has been called—why is he not a firebrand among Russian revolutionaries? The Pole has his political grievances, he has also his political ideal and his political dream, but he remains as quiet, as silent, as apparently uninterested during the bursting of bombs, the incendiary gatherings, the election struggles of Russia, as Wellington's reserves stood while French artillery was mowing down the squares in the Wavry Road. This apparent anomaly is explained by François Morawski in *La Revue* (Paris). We would hardly expect to find Germany handled with excessive tenderness, tolerance, or cour-

tesy in the Polish article of a French review. The Poles, he says, are preserving their neutrality for fear of playing into Germany's hands. While Germany would like to see a Polish insurrection in Russia, would greet with joy the sight of a Polish coalition in arms, and gladly join Russia in crushing united Poland at the point of the sword, the best policy of the Poles is, at present, a policy of conciliation. Accordingly, as Mr. Morawski observes, the Poles within the Prussian frontiers, in spite of the way in which their lands were being bought up and settled by Germans by means of subsidies distributed by a pan-Germanizing government, and in spite of the suppression of the Polish language in the schools, could not be incensed into armed resistance. "But this could perhaps be done in Russia!" Accordingly the German press have even encouraged the revolutionaries in Russia, in hopes



REFUGEE CAMP IN THE CHINESE FAMINE DISTRICT.

that the Poles would take fire. "A genuine and downright revolt of the Poles in Russia—what a magnificent chance it offered! What new horizons opened out to Poland's watchful friend at the very thought." But, to quote Mr. Morawski:

"Prussia was on the watch for the auspicious moment! We have seen how her calculations miscarried. The Poles in Russia saw the danger and parried it in time. Without ceasing their demand for the restoration of ancient rights, they avoid even the suspicion of contemplating an armed rising. While Moscow was raising barricades, every national party in Poland condemned socialistic anarchy and openly accused the local bureaucracy of trying to prove themselves indispensable by favoring disorders and keeping up the state of siege which was paralyzing all legal and patriotic activity. At the first Douma, the Polish deputies were conspicuous for their moderation, and when after the dissolution of that Douma the Opposition formulated the famous manifesto of Viborg, the Poles refused to sign it. Thereupon the Russian Government, as if in recognition of this, made certain concessions, very inadequate, it is true, to Poland's national requirements, but still sufficient to mark an advance in the reestablishment of a good understanding between the two principal Slavic peoples. The general opinion, based upon full information from a competent Russian source, was that at St. Petersburg, in spite of the disposition of the bureaucracy, a desire was felt to grant the kingdom of Poland administrative autonomy, and that nothing but a direct threat uttered by Prussia had prevented the carrying out of this decisive measure."

According to this writer Prussia is much more than a mere marplot in aggravating the relations between the Poles and the Russians. The specter that haunts her is that of a Polish kingdom established under Russian auspices, and calling up in Prussian Poland the patriotic independence that would at once fling off the yoke of pan-Germanism. "The vision of a Poland in Russia, regenerated, and healed of all her wounds, reconciled with her greater sister, and supported by her, has never ceased to be a nightmare to Berlin statesmen."

Germany, we are told, hoped that the question of independent Slavic nationality would be forever set at rest in Europe by the victory of Russia over Japan, and the consequent internecine struggle between Japan and England for predominance in the Far East. With this end in view William II. is charged with having fomented the quarrel between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. "But the Poles are now engaged in political regeneration, and are finding

their lot ameliorated, but now it is Russia who is raising her voice in their favor, and the idea of a good understanding between the two nations is making way in spite of obstacles opposed by administrative unwillingness, and the inveterate defiance of Russian nationalists."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FAMINE VAMPIRES OF CHINA.

AMERICA and Europe are doing much to alleviate the horrors of the present famine in China, and the rich merchants of Shanghai and Hongkong are contributing their quota. Some Chinese farmers and dealers, however, are reaping a harvest in the afflicted district, for while the present suffering is not so severe as that experienced in the Yunnan famine thirteen years ago, says *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), yet in spite of every effort to alleviate its ravages, it is becoming intensified. Half a bushel of rice is now fetching \$5, but children are not being sold

into slavery as is recorded in some records of periodic famines in that country. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) speaks plainly of "the steadily increasing severity of the distress" and quotes from a letter received from Hsuchow, in the very heart of China, where the country is in a terrible condition. Those who flee from the famine district are driven back from places of plenty, only to die at home. Houses and trees are being torn or cut down and sold at a nominal price, and whole provinces are turned into deforested deserts. We quote

the following passage from the letter referred to, in illustration of the truth that there are vampires who make fortunes out of famine, just as others are ready to do out of foreign or intestine war:

"Emigration is going on *en masse*, but a large portion of the first emigrants have returned, having been refused permission to stay in the better-off districts to the south, where the concentration of refugees and brigandage are feared. They return to die at home, or at least near where their homes stood, for a large proportion of the houses which withstood the floods have been torn down and sold at ridiculous prices as firewood. Needless to say, furniture was first sacrificed, but that in most cases would scarcely realize a dollar. Trees are sold at such low prices that the people of Pei-hsien, which is some distance to the north and, being on higher ground, has suffered but lightly from the floods, are buying them up in large quantities and storing them for sale after next harvest at handsome profits. Those whose fields have borne good crops, make their fortune this year."



A NEARER VIEW OF ONE OF THE HUTS IN THE REFUGEE CAMP.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IMITATIONS OF LIFE AND GROWTH.

IS a chemical process by which objects representing tiny plants are built up necessarily valuable because of this similarity? Can it, in particular, help us to understand the kind of growth that it imitates? Experiments on this order have been much in evidence for the past year or so, and there are those, especially writers for the daily press, who have insisted that they may prove of scientific value. The experimenters themselves have generally dwelt only on the curiosity of the resemblance, regarding which we have recently quoted or translated several articles in these columns. In *Cosmos* (Paris, January 12), G. Loucheux, chemist of the French Department of Finance, insists that it is puerile to do more than this. It is a long way, he says, from a chemical precipitate to a plant. Mr. Loucheux has been trying some experiments on his own account, and his pictures of the results are original and striking. He says of them:

"If these cultures are 'alive,' it is solely in that sense of the word that implies duration [as when we speak of the 'life' of an electric bulb]; this 'life' is exceedingly variable; and for the same nutritive medium of different consistencies, that is to say, more or less rich in gelatin, we obtain widely varied rapidities of growth.

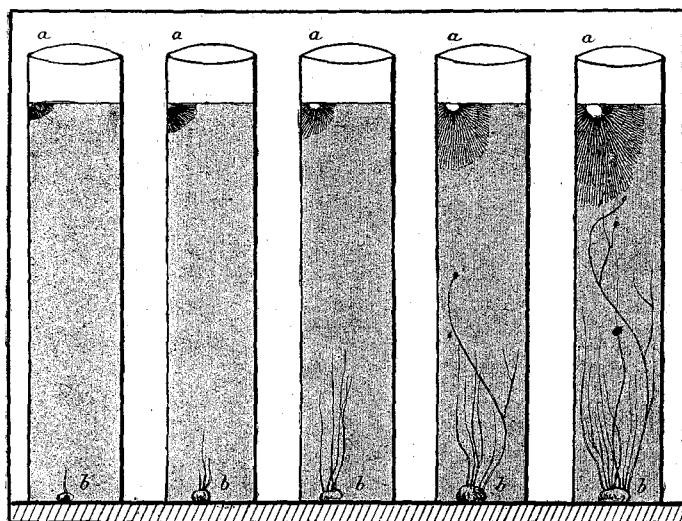
"I should add that, contrary to what has been stated, I have never found that chloroform has the least paralyzing or accelerating effect on the development of the pseudo-vegetable. Neither have I ever remarked that fragments of the pseudo-plant show under the microscope the least trace of vegetable elements. They have no cells and still less is there apparent circulation.

"All these known facts depend directly on the phenomenon of osmose; they were explained long ago and are taught to-day in all courses in physics.

"About 1865 Traube presented them in an elegant form without thinking that a new edition of his work would appear in 1906! Considering the lack of novelty from the standpoint of the origins of life offered by this discovery (which is really no discovery at all), we may be surprized at the exaggerated fuss that is made in society and the papers and magazines over a subject that can be regarded in no other light than that of a scientific amusement.

"Despite all this, it would perhaps be interesting, or at least curious, to make new experiments, varying the salts employed. We should thus have a whole 'mineral flora' for the lover of the unexpected to study.

"Scientifically, these facts may, owing to their morphologic

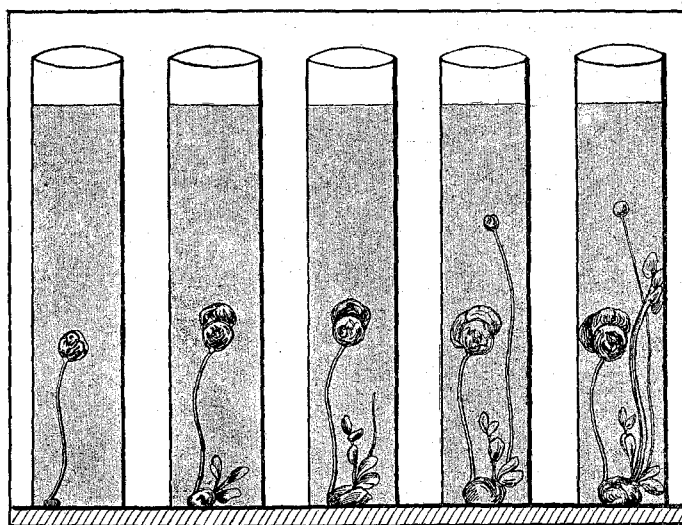


After 17 hours. Two days. Four days. Six days. Eight days.
a, Surface growth. b, Growth upward from bottom.
DEVELOPMENT OF AN IRON SALT IN GELATIN.

persistence (globular and leaf-like forms with copper sulfate and thread-like forms with iron sulfate), be connected with the crystallographic phenomena that have been considered by certain authors as representing inferior forms of life, but it would be puerile

to imagine that they may teach us anything whatever about the origin of life.

"It is a far cry from a chemical precipitate, no matter how skilfully prepared, to a plant, even a monocellular one, and from



After 17 hours. Two days. Four days. Six days. Eight days.
DEVELOPMENT OF A COPPER SALT IN GELATIN.

the point of view of vital origins the ink-bottle is still full. The mountains have brought forth a very small mouse indeed!"
—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR UNCHANGING CLIMATE.

NO year passes without the assertion by scores of educated persons that our climate is changing—generally that it is growing milder. The records of the Weather Bureau show no such phenomenon, and it is safer to rely on them than on individual recollection, which is apt to lay undue stress on some one remembered winter of great severity. Says a writer in the *Boston Transcript*:

"Professor Moore, chief of the national Weather Bureau, proclaims himself as highly gratified by the recent heavy burden and wide distribution of snow precipitation. It helps to dispel illusions which bother him in his official business. He finds a widespread belief in the idea of changing conditions, and not a few put so much faith in them that they think a readjustment of business plans and agricultural operations necessary to conform to them. Year in and year out, he maintains, the weather now is what it used to be, but the same comparisons of the present with the past and the same deductions therefrom have been going on ever since the country was settled. Even Thomas Jefferson caught the prevailing impression, since among his papers at the State Department appears this: 'It is evident that the climate of Virginia is changed. The old inhabitants here tell me that they remember when snow lay on the ground four months every year, and they rode in sleighs. Now it is rare that we get enough snow to have a sleigh-ride. It is apparent that the climate of Virginia has changed since 1607, when the settlers came into Jamestown.'

"Professor Moore's explanation of the prevailing impression is that the man of middle age or more 'remembers the abnormal and in his mind brings it down to the present day and compares it with the average,' which is not a fair comparison. Fifty years ago this winter, we have been told, the snow was so deep along Tremont Street that two men walking on opposite sides of it could not see each other. In those days the snow was piled in the middle and not carried off by the street-railway people and the city department; yet only nineteen years ago next month larger stories than that could have been told of New York and many another city, buried in the memorable March blizzard.

"It is about thirty-seven years since the official records began to be taken by the Weather Bureau. There has been close and continuous study of data during all that time, and if these carelessly assumed modifications of climate were taking place it would have been discovered before this. The latest encyclopedias tell us that 'there is no well-authenticated case of a change of climate within

the last two thousand years. Neither is it possible that any change on the surface of the earth, due to man—such as deforestation, reforestation, agriculture, canals, railroads, or telegraphs—can have had anything more than the slightest local effect, if any, on climatic phenomena that depend upon the action of the whole atmosphere.' So the calculations that have served us in the past continue to be reasonably dependable. Seed-time and harvest shall not fail, or at least the shortage of one year shall be balanced by the abundance of another."

THE ABUSE OF ATHLETICS.

THE recently published statistics purporting to show that athletes at Yale have been longer-lived than the non-athletic members of their classes are not supported by records adduced in an article on "Exercise and Its Dangers" by Dr. Woods Hutchinson in *Harper's Magazine* (New York, March). According to Dr. Hutchinson, "muscular effort has been pushed to extremes" both in labor and in voluntary exercise. Overwork is injuring part of our population, and overindulgence in athletics another, and of course a smaller, part. Professional and business men of the ordinary type exercise moderately, and furnish, so the writer asserts, finer physical types than either the day-laborer or the athlete. Systematic exercise, when so prolonged and fatiguing that it is kept up, not from enjoyment, but to "get up muscle," Dr. Hutchinson regards as distinctly dangerous. He says:

"In fact, the medical profession is coming generally to regard college and high-school athletics, as now practised, as a menace to the health of the community. This was not true in earlier days, when college men took their sport like gentlemen, and the later life-records made by the Oxford and Cambridge 'varsity' crews are still quoted by health-journals. Nowadays, however, the results are widely different; and sufficient data have accumulated in proof thereof. Take, for instance, the data collected by Dr. Robert Coughlin upon the causes of the deaths among athletes for the year 1905. First, of all of the 128 athletes who died during the year, 78 died from injuries received, and only 50 from disease—a huge inherent mortality to begin with. But the nature of the diseases which caused the 50 natural deaths is even more significant; for, contrary to popular impression, the death-rate from infectious diseases among these picked specimens, these prides of their clubs and colleges, was nearly double that of the other adult males of the community. For comparison Dr. Coughlin selected the deaths that year among the policy-holders in one of our large insurance companies, who were all adult males of about the same social condition as the athletes. The contrast is so striking that I shall put the figures in parallel columns:

DEATHS IN 1905 DUE TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		
	Policy-holders.	Athletes.
Pneumonia	10.4	14
Tuberculosis	13	14
Typhoid fever	6	8
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	0	18
Totals.....	29.4	54

"In non-infectious diseases likely to be due to strain the contrast is even more striking, especially when we recall the probable higher average age of the policy-holders, in connection with the fact that these diseases are far more frequent in later life:

DEATHS IN 1905 DUE TO NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		
	Policy-holders.	Athletes.
Heart-diseases	6	16
Kidney "	6	10
Totals.....	12	26

"In short, athletes are, according to these figures, two and one-half times as liable to cardiac diseases, sixty per cent. more liable to diseases of the kidney, and twenty-five per cent. more liable to die of the three main infectious diseases of adult life—pneumonia, consumption, and typhoid—than the average of their fellows. Instead of increasing their power of resistance to disease, their boasted training has apparently reduced it."

In the writer's judgment, the champion athlete is no ideal type, but rather a necessary evil, inseparable from our competitive sys-

tem of athletics. The trouble, he thinks, lies in ignorance of the real aim of bodily training, which should be to develop not the muscles, but the heart and the nervous system. He goes on:

"It is quality of muscular effort that counts rather than quantity. So long as muscular effort is strengthening the heart and developing the nervous system and increasing the appetite, it is doing good; beyond that it is physiologically valueless, often harmful, however great economic or sporting value it may have.

"It is not difficult to determine where the dividing line falls. In fact, we have an instinct for the purpose. So long as exercise gives us pleasure, exhilaration, it is doing us good. When we cease to enjoy it, it is either neutral or harmful physically. The athlete will, and the day-laborer must, persist far beyond this line—and die early in consequence. A reasonable amount of non-enjoyable exercise is, of course, perfectly consistent with health, but of no advantage to it.

"All men in vigorous health enjoy exercise in some form; and most laborers, within certain limits, enjoy their work, taking a pleasure and a pride in it. Whether it be the exhilaration of the four-mile-an-hour swing, up hill and down dale; the dash and smash of the tennis-court; the clatter and whistle of the broad-swords; the swing and bite of the ax; the swish of the scythe, the crunch of the spade under the foot, the heave and swing of the pitchfork—there is a positive pleasure in vigorous exertion. In fact, in the last analysis, pleasure consists in responding to stimuli, doing things, easily, with a sense of reserve force, of power to spare. In other words, physically profitable exercise must partake of the nature of play. Nature nowhere shows a subtler wisdom than in the play instinct. The baby, like the fabled bear-cub, is born a shapeless lump mentally and played into shape.

"In fine, development, to be healthful, must be symmetrical. You can not profitably develop the body apart from the mind, or the mind apart from the body, or either apart from 'the sense in us for conduct, the sense in us for beauty.' The training which will develop the most vigorous, the most highly resisting physique, will also develop the clearest mind and the most beautiful body."

HYGIENE OF THE TAN SHOE.

ARE russet or tan shoes more comfortable to wear and more durable than black ones? Many think they are, and *The Lancet* (London, February 16) believes there may be a reason for it. Says an editorial writer:

"It seems pretty certain that for some reason or other tan leather keeps softer than blacked leather, and one explanation of this may be that in the great number of cases the blacking used for polishing black boots has strongly acid properties, whereas the pastes used for polishing brown boots are never acid and consist of a kind of varnish made of oils and waxes. In many of the formulas given for making blacking a very large proportion of oil of vitriol, or strong sulfuric acid, is directed to be used. The chief ingredients of boot-blackening appear to be ivory-black, treacle, and oil of vitriol. Sometimes hydrochloric acid is used. The object of the acid apparently is to dissolve out the mineral matter (chiefly phosphate of lime) of the ivory-black and so to reduce it to a very fine spongy state. The result is that the blacking is very acid, if not with sulfuric acid, certainly with phosphoric acid. As a matter of fact, we have found sufficient free sulfuric acid in blacking which we have examined to char paper when dried upon it."

Owing to these facts, it is quite possible, the writer thinks, that the constant use of blacking on leather may sooner or later render it hard and unyielding and less durable, so that the boot becomes uncomfortable to its wearer. He goes on:

"The destructive action of sulfuric acid on leather is very well illustrated in the case of the leather bindings of books which have been kept on the top shelves of a library, at a level, that is to say, above that of the gaslights. We have known it possible to scrape off the binding a powder resembling snuff in appearance which on analysis proved to contain quite an astonishing proportion of free sulfuric acid. The view that the leather of the brown boot, polished, that is, with wax and oil, keeps softer and more comfortable than the leather of the black boot, polished day by day with

acid blacking, may find this explanation—that in the latter case the acid blacking slowly destroys the pliable qualities of the leather, while in the former the neutral oils and waxes preserve the softness of the leather. If that be so, acid blacking might be given up with advantage, and neutral boot-polishes substituted, for there is no greater discomfort in regard to matters of personal dress than a badly fitting boot or one the leather of which is, or becomes, as hard as wood.”

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS BY CURVES.

AN interesting graphical study of sounds, particularly those of spoken language, has just been published by the Carnegie Institution (Washington, 1906), embodying the result of about five years' experiment by Prof. E. W. Scripture. The curves studied by Dr. Scripture are ingenious enlargements of those formed on the disk of a gramophone, obtained by delicate compound levers. The degree of enlargement may be seen by comparing Scripture's record of a single note from an orchestra with the almost microscopic tracing on a disk record. Of this, Professor Scripture says:

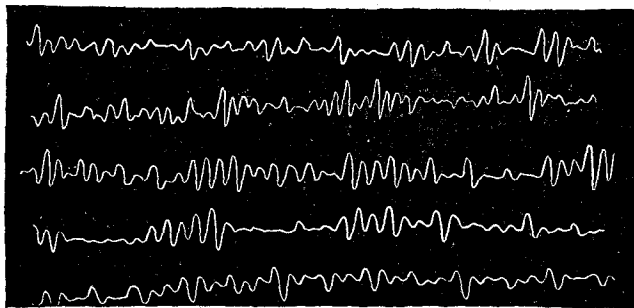
“The curve . . . is from the record of a note from an orchestra. The most prominent vibration is one whose wave-length is 3 mm. = 0.0012 sec., that is, about the note $g^2 \sharp$. Another prominent feature is the grouping of these vibrations in threes, indicating a tone with a period of 9 mm. = 0.0036 sec., or a note about $c^4 \sharp$. There is one which reinforces every sixth vibration of the high note and another that coincides approximately with every ninth; the former would correspond to $c^6 \sharp$, the latter to $g^{-2} \sharp$. The combination of all these notes—each comprizing a fundamental with overtones—produces a very complicated curve. From such vibrations, however, the ear can pick out not only the component notes, but also the characteristic tones of the piano, violin, etc.”

Says a reviewer of Professor Scripture's book in *Nature* (London, February 21):

“In a similar manner Dr. Scripture gives a careful description of a large number of tracings of noises—whistling, various musical instruments, and human speech.

“We now approach the most difficult part of the investigation, namely, the analysis of the curves produced by human speech. Dr. Scripture's plan has been to analyze carefully portions of actual speeches, as, for example, that of Chauncey M. Depew on ‘Forefather's day,’ when he says, ‘Without regard to race or creed I can,’ etc.; or . . . Joseph Jefferson's speech in proposing *Rip Van Winkle's* toast, ‘Come, Rip, what do you say to a glass? That's fine schnapps.’ As an example, take a small portion of the latter speech.

“Each line contains only a few waves out of the curve for a vowel, and Dr. Scripture gives a careful analysis. It would have



RECORD OF A NOTE FROM AN ORCHESTRA.

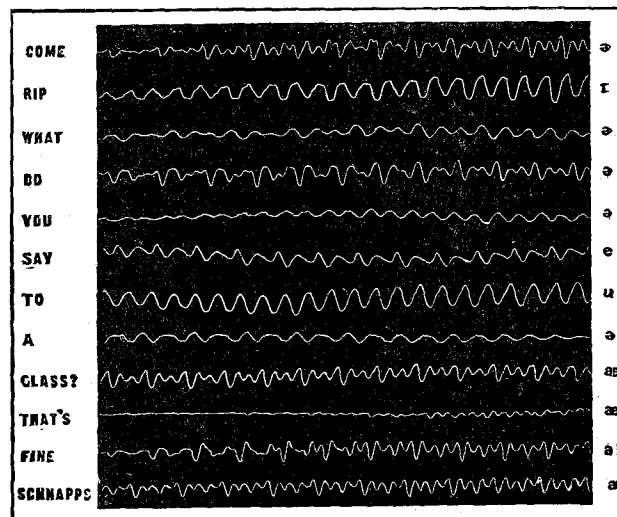
been better, I think, if Dr. Scripture, with his fine appliances, had given us an exhaustive examination of each vowel, not as it occurs in such a speech as we are considering, but by itself. . . . However, there can be no doubt Dr. Scripture's analysis teaches us a great deal. One would have expected that the wave-forms in a vowel tone would have had the same form or shape for a short time, but it would appear that this is not so.

“‘So much has been said,’ writes Dr. Scripture, ‘of the complexity and the variability of the speech-curves that the impres-

sion may have been produced that they are hopelessly irregular. This is not true. They are as irregular as the leaves of a tree; no two are alike, yet the individuals of a variety resemble one another, and differ from other varieties. . . .

“‘As already pointed out, no two waves of a vowel are alike; the differences are often so great that we may be sure that one part sounds utterly different from another, altho the ear apparently gets only a single general impression.’”

In the analysis of speech-curves, Dr. Scripture attaches importance to what may be termed the melody of speech. The re-



CURVES SHOWING WAVES FROM VARIOUS VOWELS SPOKEN BY JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN “RIP VAN WINKLE'S TOAST.”

viewer defines “melody” as the effect of sounds of different pitch heard one after another. Scripture says:

“The study of melody is the study of the fluctuations of the pitch of the tone from the glottal lips. Each explosion, puff, or vibration from the glottis arouses a vibrating movement that shows itself in the speech-curve as a group of vibrations; this we have called a ‘wave-group’ or a ‘wave.’ A ‘wave’ thus means the whole complicated group of vibrations resulting from a single glottal movement. The study of melody has to do with these waves or wave-groups.”

The reviewer goes on:

“By a special method Dr. Scripture plots a melody-curve from a transcribed record, showing, for example, the curve when ‘Oh’ is uttered ‘sorrowfully,’ or ‘admiringly,’ or ‘questioningly,’ etc. He works out the ‘melody-curves’ in Depew's speech, and then writes the melody in musical notation. With regard to the emphasis of speech as indicating the emotional condition of the speaker's mind, we must, however, take into account not only melody, or the sequence of tones of different pitch, but also the intensity, the passing from *diminuendo* to *crescendo* or *vice versa*. Dr. Scripture has not attributed sufficient importance to this element in the analysis. The amplitudes of the wave-forms increase or diminish according to the intensity.”

Dr. Scripture tells us that the physiologists are all wrong who teach us that the edges of the vocal cords vibrate and so produce sound. The sounds of the voice originate, according to the theory that he accepts, in rapid series of intermittent “puffs” emitted between the “cords.”

Dull Children.—That dull or backward children are often neglected, owing to a misapprehension of their capabilities, is the opinion of an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, February 9). Such a child may be made to attend a school with brighter children, where injustice is done to him, or he may be unjustly regarded as mentally deficient. On the other hand, a boy or girl who is really wanting in intellect is often described as “backward.” These are two very different conditions, we are told:

“In the words of Dr. Charles West: ‘A mentally deficient child would be abnormal for any age, whereas a backward child is

merely abnormal for its own age.' The mentally deficient child has some definite brain lesion, sometimes gross, sometimes incapable of clinical definition, and his condition is essentially incurable, altho education on special lines may enable him to become 'a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.' Mere dullness, on the other hand, is due usually to some disorder of other parts of the body or of the general nutrition, with, as a result, an imperfectly nourished brain."

The dull child may be simply underfed, or suffering from some chronic disease, as heart trouble, anemia, or incipient tuberculosis. Other unsuspected reasons for mental dullness are chorea and adenoids in the nasopharynx, which cause thousands of school-children to appear "backward." The remedy lies in efficient medical inspection.

THE NEW ELECTRIC MUSIC.

THE electric organ, or "telharmonium," described some time ago in these columns, has now apparently passed beyond the experimental stage. One of the instruments is on exhibition in New York, and preparations are being made to transmit its music-producing vibrations to various parts of the city. The peculiarity of the "electric music" is that it is produced primarily and simultaneously at the various points where it is heard; it proceeds from a telephone-disk or a "singing arc-lamp," but the vibrations that actuate this receiver are not the reproduction of any previous music; they are the result of the direct action of the performer at the keyboard, who may be so far from the music he is making that he does not hear it at all. The following description of the combination of devices that constitute this interesting system is from *Engineering News* (New York, February 28):

"The telharmonium . . . has nothing in common with any other musical device or instrument, but is purely an electrical machine by whose operation a musician may produce any music known to the human ear. The sounds are produced by telephone-receivers provided with horns of the megaphone type. . .

The music issuing from the horns is sufficiently powerful to fill an ordinary room, being about the same in loudness as that from a violin or piano, and the horn from which it issues may, if desired, be entirely concealed from view.

"With the exception of the keyboard, which is located in the concert-hall previously referred to, the apparatus of the plant is in the basement. Here is a series of 144 electric alternators, each giving a current of a certain frequency. When these currents are sent into a telephone-receiver they cause the diaphragm to give out a musical note of a pitch corresponding to the number of alternations. When the musician presses down a key on the keyboard, a magnetic circuit is closed on the switchboard, which causes a rod to be lifted and the currents from one or more alternators to be sent over the wire. . . . The range of frequencies thus obtained from the 144 alternators is from 40 to 4,000 cycles per second. By depressing any certain key on the keyboard there results a current in the telephone-receivers which causes their diaphragms to vibrate so as to correspond in frequency to the ground tone of the desired musical note and the various partials or overtones, the loudness of the latter being under the control of the musician.

"There are two keyboards equipped with 144 keys each, enabling two musicians to play simultaneously, and together to have control over 20 keys at any one time. . . .

"The telharmonium system is a wonder both to the layman and the professional engineer; to the latter on account of the complexity of the circuits and their operation, and to the former by reason of the degree of perfection attained in this, the first plant of its kind, during a period of little over two years by one man—Dr. Thaddeus Cahill—its inventor and promoter. . . .

"The quality of the new music is surprisingly good; the tones now produced are intended to be reproductions of the wood-wind instruments—the flute, oboe, etc., but with a range from the highest to the lowest on the scale.

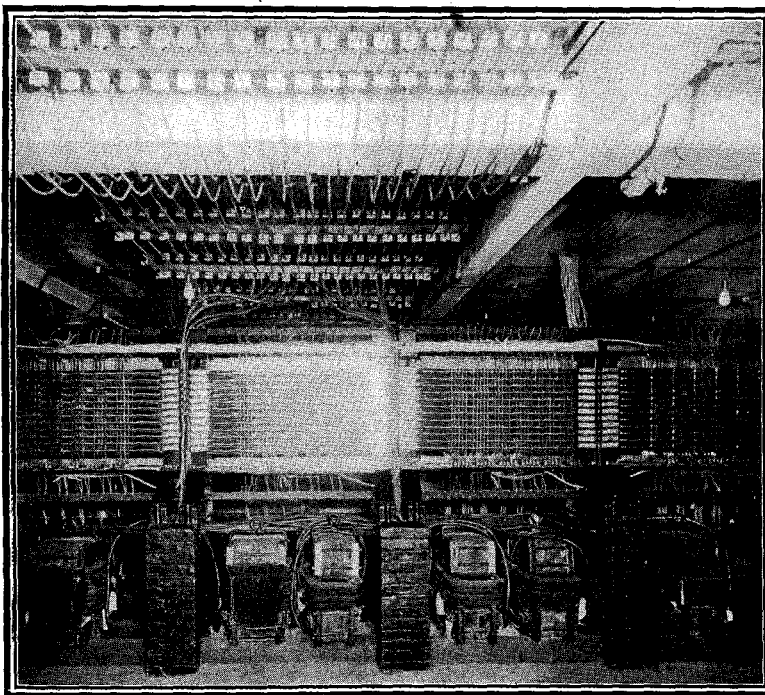
"The aim of the new invention is not only to produce a high quality of musical sound, but to effect the distribution of music on a large scale. It is claimed that with a properly equipped central station, the telharmonium music could be distributed to all the residences within a radius of 150 miles of New York City. A half-dozen operators at the keyboards could duplicate the effect of an orchestra of 150 pieces, and an audience of a million people could listen at once to the resulting music."

DANGER OF THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

SOME time ago we quoted an article in these columns containing a prediction that steam-locomotive engineers, transferred to electric motors, would be unable to gage their speed and that excessive velocities might be expected to result. On the ordinary motor-cars there is not so much danger because these are not capable of high speeds, but on the powerful locomotives now being introduced on the trunk-line roads there is real peril in this fact, especially when speed is coupled with the unusual weight concentrated in one part of the train. *The Scientific American* (New York, March 2) points the moral by reference to the recent disaster to an electric train on the New York Central, where the weight was still further augmented by the use of two engines. Says an editorial writer in this paper:

"It is our belief that this disaster should call an im-

mediate halt upon the application of heavy electric locomotives to steam roads, until the tracks at all curves have been put into a condition to meet the heavier stresses which will be imposed by the higher speed, the concentrated wheel-loads, the rigid wheel-base, and the very low center of gravity of the electric locomotives. The express steam-locomotives of the New York Central Railroad have a maximum horse-power of about 1,700, whereas the electric locomotives of the same road have developed a maximum of over 3,000 horse-power. Of course, it is not intended that this maximum shall be used except in emergency cases in which unusually heavy loads must be hauled at the highest speed. Yet it will inevitably occur in future electric operation that an engineer will occasionally be behind time during a trip on which he has a light train behind his powerful motor, and he would not be human if he did not feel the strongest inducement, having such an enormous reserve power at his command, to open his controller and make up, as he could easily do, the lost time. But at these excessive speeds (and they will inevitably be made, in spite of all that the management of the road may do to prevent it) the trains will be running at a velocity far greater than that for which the outer rails



Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

PART OF THE SWITCHBOARD AND TONE-MIXERS OF THE TELHARMONIC SYSTEM.

on the curves have been banked or elevated, and when that condition is reached, the peril of displaced or overturned rails begins to loom up very big and threatening."

The danger of derailment, the writer points out, is increased by the fact that the center of gravity of an electric locomotive lies very much nearer the rail than that of the steam-locomotive, so that the locomotive strikes against the outer rail much more powerfully for the same weight than in the steam locomotive. He says:

"The center of the steam-boiler of the present expresses on the New York Central road is about 9 feet 6 inches above the track, and when the engine lurches against the outer rails of a curve there is something of a cushioning effect due to the fact that the weights are relatively high. But in the electric locomotive the heavy motors are placed concentrically around the axles, the wheels are small in diameter, and the massive frame is hung low, with the result that there is a heavy concentration of weight near the rails. Moreover, the heavy motors are fixed rigidly upon the axles. Taken altogether, it can be seen that the lateral hammering effect against the outer rail must be very much more severe in the electric than in the steam locomotive. Furthermore, about 70 tons out of the 95 tons total weight of the locomotive is concentrated on the four drivers and within a space of only 12 feet. This wheel-base of the drivers is rigid, and must necessarily act with an intense local side-thrust against the particular rail over which it is moving; nor did that rail in the case of the recent accident receive any assistance from the rail behind it, since this rail also was subjected to similar stress from the second locomotive."

The moral, the writer thinks, is that there is absolute necessity for a complete revision of the figures on which the engineer relies for superelevation of outer rails on curves. The fact that many roads are now changing from steam to electric power makes this urgent, he believes, if future accidents are to be avoided. In addition to this, a speed-indicator will have to form part of the equipment of the future electric train, in the opinion of *The Electrical Review* (New York, March 2). Says a writer in this paper:

"When the engineer of a steam-locomotive, after years of service, is transferred to an electric train, it is probable that it takes him some time to learn the characteristics of his new motor. He may not realize that, after throwing on the power, it takes but a short time for the electric train to come up to full speed. He has none of the old familiar sounds to guide him. The thumping and jerking of the piston-rods and side-bars is absent, and the only way of judging speed is by actual movement. This is not easy to do until one has had long practise, and for an engineer taken from a steam-locomotive it must be particularly difficult. It seems probable that to this may be attributed some of the accidents to electric trains which have occurred. For example, in rounding a curve it is generally necessary to apply power to overcome the increased resistance to the train, and in approaching the curve at a low speed the motorman might, unthinkingly, throw on power, not realizing that a considerable increase in the speed of his train would take place before the curve was reached and the increased resistance encountered.

"It is not impossible, moreover, in running at high speeds with electrically hauled trains, that the motorman may misjudge his speed because of the smoothness of running and the absence

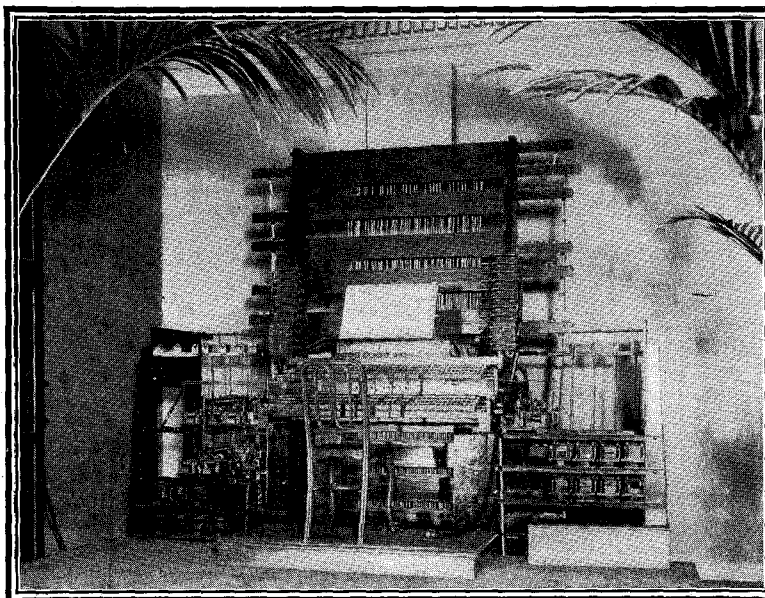
of jerks. He may really be going at a much higher speed than he realizes. To prevent accidents from this cause it might be well to add to the equipment of an electric locomotive a speed-indicator. This could be done without much expense, and the motorman would no longer be left to judge from his past experience, which might, indeed, be misleading."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SOME of the facts stated in an article quoted from *Knowledge* (London) in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for December 15 last, under the heading "Using Alcohol for 860 Generations" are corrected by a correspondent who asks that we do not use his name. He writes: "As a matter of fact, Dr. L. L. Woodruff succeeded in carrying an organism closely allied to *Paramoecium*, namely *Oxytricha fallax*, to 860 generations, but the stimulant used to restore lost vitality was beef extract, and not alcohol! Beef extract was used because Calkins had found it effective on *Paramoecium*. Prof. G. N. Calkins carried *Paramoecium* to 742 generations, and incidentally made some experiments with alcohol and strychnin on them, but for a comparatively few generations. To quote Calkins: 'There is no doubt that, for a time at least, alcohol will prevent death during periods of depression; whether it acts like the beef extract can not be stated with certainty. From these curves there is evidence to show that it does not, and that the general vitality would decrease under the constant stimulus as

it does under the treatment with hay-infusion alone, although much more slowly.' Again, '... it may be concluded that the alcohol exacts no physiological usury during the period of treatment, but it can not be inferred from these experiments alone that alcohol, like beef extract, restores the high potential of vitality. Further experiments, carried out for much longer periods, must be undertaken before this point can be finally determined.' No one, then, has submitted any protozoan to alcohol for 860 generations. 'Attained 860 Generations by Stimulation with Beef Extract' would have been a correct title for your article, had it referred to *Oxytricha fallax*."

A NEW illustration of the minuteness of the atom was given by John A. Brashear, in an address delivered at Lehigh University recently, says *The American Machinist* (New York). "Quoting Lord Kelvin's saying that 'if we raise a drop of water to the size of the



By courtesy of "The Engineering News," New York.

KEYBOARD OF THE TELHARMONIC SYSTEM FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MUSIC BY ELECTRICITY.

earth, and raise the atom in the same proportion, then it will be some place between the size of a marble and a cricket-ball' Mr. Brashear then said: 'If you fill a tiny vessel one centimeter [$\frac{1}{2}$ inch] cube with hydrogen corpuscles, you can place therein, in round numbers, five hundred and twenty-five octillions (525,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000) of them. If these corpuscles are allowed to run out of the vessel at the rate of one thousand per second it will require seventeen quintillions (17,000,000,000,000,000) of years to empty it."

COMMENTING on the Department of Agriculture's bulletin about machines for milking cows, noticed in these pages recently, the Boston *Transcript* observes that it "should be of interest to those localities where it is almost impossible to get the help necessary for carrying on the farm." The writer goes on to say: "In considerable areas of the new provinces of Western Canada dairying has been a lamentable failure, because most of the men who can be hired greatly prefer working in the wheat-fields to milking cows, and some of them specify in answering advertisements that they will not take a place where this task is required of them. . . . Most inventions come into the world when people become unwilling to do a certain kind of work by hand, so that the price of the labor reaches high figures. It takes high-priced labor to make many kinds of machinery profitable at all."

OF one of the recent books in praise of Luther Burbank, *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, February) says: "Burbank has undoubtedly done some good work, and has given to the world many improved plants of sterling value, and a straightforward account of his accomplishments and methods would have been welcomed by all, but unfortunately such practical matter is completely swamped by a superabundance of rhetorical flourish that the subject proper is somewhat difficult to locate." Regarding the statements that Burbank could easily make a blue rose, but does not think it worth while, the writer remarks: "We sincerely trust that Burbank may be induced to reconsider his decision, and make a blue rose; many people have already attempted to do so, but without success. Everybody desires a blue rose, and if the only person in the world capable of creating one declines to do so, the opportunity will probably be lost forever."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EMERSON AS THE PRIEST OF THE UNCHURCHED.

EMERSON was exclusively a man of religion, declares his latest biographer, Prof. George E. Woodberry, who formerly occupied the chair of comparative literature at Columbia University and is at present filling the Lowell Institute lectureship in Boston. "By many repeated readings" of the works of the Concord philosopher, through many years, Professor Woodberry declares that he has "winnowed this meaning from them." Tho so little of Emerson's literary product deals ostensibly with religious subjects, his thought must be regarded as "a corollary from his religious premises." After establishing this thesis as a starting-point, the writer goes further into particulars by asserting that "primary honesty" requires it to be said in considering his relation to the religious changes of the time, that Emerson was "not a Christian in any proper use of the word." Instead of that he was rather "a link in the de-Christianization of the world in laying off the vesture of old religion." The systemless character of his teaching is shown by Professor Woodberry's remark that no modern mind can abide in his ideas. "They were the tent where the spirit rested for a night, and is now gone." In amplifying his view that Emerson's inspiring power in religion really constitutes the "substance of his influence and fame," we read as follows in the volume entitled "Ralph Waldo Emerson," contributed to the English Men of Letters Series:

"In the field of religion the power of Emerson seems to lie in the fact that he confirms, as it were, the mystical moments that visit the soul, and gives to them a divine sanction. All men have such moments in which they are in the presence of an unknown element in human destiny and are subject to feeling of which they can make no analysis and whose meaning they can not read. Such moments are touched with emotion, according to their origin and the character of the individual, through all the range from sublimity to terror; they are moments of conviction. In general, religion is the key which men apply to them, and all religions make great use of them both for faith and discipline; the association of religion with these moments is the main support of all faiths. It is to be recollected that in Emerson's case he was placed by birth and breeding in a community where religion had been gradually drying up in its sources. Unitarianism had already given over a considerable part of the ordinary Christian faith, and especially that portion in which emotion most resides, the person and authority of Christ. He required, therefore, a new means of emotion, if he was to retain his religious life. He found this means in metaphysical ideas, which allowed him to certify his religious states of mind as divine, precisely as a pagan might have done without Christianity. There were others besides himself in the same predicament, and since that time there have been many thousands whose religious nature has been without guidance or authority, and at a loss; but the mystical moments that come to all men still visit them; and in Emerson's writings such persons have found a confirmation of their experience, a spiritual interpretation of it which does not have its value in the mode of explanation, but in the mere affirmation that the experience is divine. The reader does not further inquire into the reasonableness of the doctrine; he has found the gospel that serves him, and he treats its enigmas, mysteries, and obscurities as other religious people treat the blind passages and transcendent truths in their own creeds. All religion has a tendency to prevail by putting the mind to sleep. The important thing is to be assured of the divine and infinite nature of the soul and to have an account of the soul's personal experience of the human mystery in itself or in the face of the world at large. Emerson provides all this with the sincerity and conviction, the eloquence and enthusiasm, the authority, too, of a great moral preacher. He is the priest of those who have gone out of the church, but who must yet retain some emotional, religious life, some fragment of the ancient heavens, some literary expression of the feeling of the divine. It is because of the multitude of such minds under modern conditions that his essays have had so broad and profound an influence, and the ten-

derness and veneration with which his memory is widely regarded are due to the peculiarly intimate and personally precious service which he has rendered."

To those who live in the spirit, continues Professor Woodberry, "he will long be, as Arnold said, the friend; to the young and courageous he will be an elder brother in the tasks of life; and in whatever land he is read he will be the herald and attendant of change, the son and father of revolution."

DID JESUS PRACTISE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE?

DOES the Bible support the claims of Christian Science? Did Christ and his apostles practise the art of healing revived in later days by Mrs. Eddy? Two writers in contemporary periodicals have attempted to derive their answers from the same source and have reported results diametrically opposite. The Earl of Dunmore, a prominent Scotch peer and baron of the United Kingdom, contributes to *The Cosmopolitan* (March) a defense of Christian Science largely based upon the personal benefits he and his family have derived from the practise of that faith. It is stated in an editorial note preceding his article that "he has been most influential in the spread of Christian Science throughout Great Britain, where it is now making relatively greater progress than in America." One of his daughters, Lady Victoria Murray, is a Science practitioner in Manchester, England. The Earl rehearses the story of Mrs. Eddy's retirement from the world in 1866 and tells how she subsequently devoted three years to a search of the Scriptures "in order to find (in her own words) 'the Science of Mind that should take the things of God and show them to the creature and reveal the great curative Principle—Deity.'" The Bible was her only text-book, he declares, and it answered all her questions as to how she had been healed from the effects of a fall that had been considered fatal. The writer continues:

"The Scriptures had for her a new meaning, a new tongue, their spiritual signification appeared, and she apprehended for the first time their spiritual meaning, Jesus's teaching and demonstration, and the principle and rule of spiritual science and metaphysical healing—in a word, Christian Science."

As to the antiquity of Christian Science and the source from which Mrs. Eddy rescued it from the oblivion that had covered it since the days of its first practitioners, the Earl continues:

"Christian Science teaches us to depend upon God for everything. It defines the relationship between God and man, showing man to be inseparable from his Creator. It defines God as the one Infinite Mind, and man as the infinite reflection of that Mind. Like all exact sciences, Christian Science rests not on theory for the evidence of its truth, but rather on proof, and it must be and is supported by indisputable demonstration. Notwithstanding the fact that the proof consists of the healing, yet the healing itself, to quote Mrs. Eddy's words, is but 'the bugle-call to thought and action in the higher range of infinite goodness.' I say this because I believe there is a very prevalent idea that Christian Science is simply a newly discovered healing process for physical ailments, and has little or no ethical side to it at all; and it is that erroneous idea which raises so much antagonism in the minds of those people who talk about it as the new religion, the new faith-cure, little knowing that, so far from being a new religion, it is in reality the oldest Christian religion in the world, inasmuch as it is simply a clear understanding of the religion of Christ, the practise of which was carried on nearly two thousand years ago by Jesus himself."

Another searcher of the Scriptures, the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York, March 7), declares that the cures Mrs. Eddy claims to have wrought on the principles taught by Christ and the apostles can not have been so effected, because neither Christ nor the apostles ever taught any such principles as she professes. "Neither the Old Testament nor the New agrees in

any respect with Mrs. Eddy's theories," he declares. "Everywhere the Bible refers to health and disease as conditions of the human body, one as real as the other," and "no reference anywhere can be found to the idea that disease is 'an error of mortal mind,' a 'false claim,' a 'false belief,' an 'illusion.'" "In the Old Testament many diseases are mentioned," he asserts, "the sickness and manner of death of many persons are described, and references are made to the treatment of maladies." The Bible shows, he further maintains, "that its writers knew nothing of these theories, and spoke of disease in the same way that they would have spoken of it if they had heard of the theory and knew it to be false." In the New Testament, it is pointed out, are to be found leprosy, palsy, fevers, an issue of blood for twelve years, blindness, deafness, lameness, maimings, lunacy, and epilepsy. "Not a word of 'mortal mind' or 'false claim' or anything resembling it fell from the lips of Christ or his apostles. No intimation or insinuation that sick people did not 'understand the science of being' appears." We quote further:

"All the cures made by Christ were instantaneous. The spectacle of calling, day after day, for 'eleven weeks by several healers,' muttering about the 'Allness of God,' and death supervening at the last, can not be paralleled in the New Testament, nor is there a single failure when a cure was attempted. Once the apostles had to appeal for aid to Christ, but only once. He instantly did that which had staggered their faith.

"Not only were the healings of Christ instantaneous, but both he and his apostles raised the dead.

"Mrs. Eddy can neither permanently prevent death in the case of her dupes or in her own case, nor can she raise the dead."

FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE OATH IN THE LAW COURTS.

THE oath as a function of the law courts has become so meaningless, thinks a Catholic contemporary, that "God will be more honored, and society equally protected" if it were omitted. This conclusion is reached by *The Monitor* (Newark, N. J.) from the conviction that "the substance of religion has gone from the hearts of the multitude," and that "the sacred acts of religion should not remain as an empty mockery and an occasion of sin." This journal finds itself "tempted to say that neither religion, justice, nor charity is served by the administration of the oath in our society." The conditions which it sees are put in this way:

"Sad it is, and yet to men with their eyes open it must be apparent that there is a carnival of perjury in our country. Every criminal trial brings to the surface an abundance of this awful sin. A lawyer in a notorious murder case lately in the courts of New York City declared that a young woman's testimony was singular inasmuch as it was true, adding that in nearly every criminal case the testimony is 'cooked' to suit the requirements.

"And when the truth presses too hard, we have seen life-insurance presidents, railroad magnates, and child-wives find shelter under the familiar 'I can not remember.'"

Under our present conditions, the writer continues, we may well ask ourselves if the oath serves any good purpose. "Does it contribute to the honor and glory of God? Does it render due service to society? Is it guarded and protected as a thing sacred, by proper restrictions? Have truth and charity profited by its administration? Are men awake to its holy character, or has not its too common use robbed it of its elements of power and reverence?" Continuing in this strain of depression, the writer adds:



REV. WILLIAM P. CANTWELL,
Editor of *The Monitor*, which declares that the sanctity of the oath has departed from our law courts and its benefit to justice and charity is doubtful.

"When religion dies from the hearts of a people, the reverence for an oath dies with it, for an oath is essentially an act of religion. As infidelity creeps in, respect for things sacred goes out. Men who doubt the existence of God, or have no concern to honor or serve him, have little thought about the character of the oath they glibly take. By their neglect of religion, they have almost made themselves incapable of any of its acts, and certainly incapable of appreciating its value as against their own selfish interests.

"Religious indifference is rampant in our land. The consequent characteristic of our society is materialism. The senses, and what appeals to them, rule the life of the greater portion of our people. What they call their religion is in the main a naturalism, whose horizon is bounded by the world around. God is too far away to claim appreciation.

"Under such conditions an oath is merely a perfunctory requirement of the civil law, with civil sanctions and penalties. Selfishness dominates conscience; truth and charity become figments of the imagination, ideals that are impractical. The sole criterion is self-interest. We are tempted to say that neither religion, justice, nor charity is served by the administration of the oath in our society. Since its sanctity has departed, its benefit to justice and charity is at the most doubtful. Apart from the moral delinquencies its administration entails, even its utility has gone."

HARNACK'S PLAN FOR CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT HARMONY.

THE question whether a *modus vivendi* between Protestants and Catholics is possible has been vexing and perplexing the religious world ever since the days of the Reformation. Now no less a leader of theological thought than the brilliant Prof. Adolf Harnack, of Berlin, gives a hopeful answer in the affirmative. This he does in a public address delivered on the official celebration of the Emperor's birthday and published in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. This address, which is beginning to attract international attention, has a peculiar personal and official significance in that it is generally regarded as the "program" of the coming "Cultus" Minister of Prussia, according to which the church affairs of Germany, and especially of Prussia, will be governed, when Professor Harnack, a great favorite of the Emperor, becomes, as is firmly expected on all hands, the head of the Cultus, or church department in the Government. The address of Harnack in outline is as follows:

The social contrasts and antagonisms of modern life, especially in Germany, are bad enough, but are nothing in comparison with the deep-seated break between the different classes caused by the confessional split. The results of the latter can be traced in every walk and station of life, and in thousands of details of thought and public life and private conviction. The possibility of inner harmony and cooperation is from the very outset made impossible by denominational differences: Protestantism and Catholicism are separated not by fences, but by walls and bulwarks.

That these contrasts are not without good results, it would be foolishness to deny. We are protected against the dilemma of "church or atheism"; but this gain is bought at a terrible price and one that we can not afford to pay, as experience shows.

A better understanding and the attainment of a *modus vivendi* between the Protestants and the Catholics has usually been regarded as a utopian scheme, and this it is still if this means that the Catholics are to become Protestants or the Protestants to become Catholics. This, in the face of the history of the two great churches, is an impossible hope, and one that even a dreamer can not entertain.

But a better understanding between them can be reached, the speaker went on to say, and one that will perhaps enable them to

cooperate against the common foes of society and the church. Much could be achieved in this direction if the earnest men of both churches would agree to abide by the following *pia desideria*, namely:

(1) Let religion and the church and its work be absolutely divorced from all politics, and let the former be purely spiritual in character and the latter not be used or abused to foster secular purposes advanced in the name of the church. As long as confessional differences do not become the slogans of political parties, the possibilities of a certain degree of harmony between the churches is not impossible. Frankly stated, the Catholics have more to learn in this respect than the Protestants, as the latter have no hierarchy and its glory to maintain.

(2) Let full justice by the state and its representatives be done to all the churches, and no preferences be shown to either; and least of all let the state usurp any right to interfere in the inner affairs of the church.

(3) Let all unnecessary controversies between the leaders of the different churches be avoided, and special efforts be made to treat the adversaries justly and fairly. The worst form of controversy is for one party to compare its best features with the poorest of the opposing side. Let theory be compared with theory, and practise with practise. Let the sins of the different churches in the past be forgotten, and the controversies confine themselves to the actual differences of the present. Let the dead bury its dead.

(4) Let the savants of both churches try hard to understand each other and to appreciate the good things found in the opposing church. Both have much to learn from each other, and it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished that Catholic theologians attend the lectures of Protestant theologians at the universities, and Protestants visit those of the Catholic docents. It would be particularly useful if the savants of both churches would try first to reach an understanding in that department in which it is most easily attained, namely, the historical; here there is an immense field of research in which they can work shoulder to shoulder.

(5) Finally, each church should encourage the peace-loving parties in its own fold and not give the leadership to the ultras and the radicals; but encourage evangelical tendencies, and not find the chief object of existence in mere adherence to what has become traditionally fixt in the churches, but to look hopefully and longingly into a better future divorced from the controversies of the past.

Carrying out this program will not destroy the historical individuality of the two great churches, Professor Harnack thinks, but they will both learn to serve the higher and highest interests of the church of Christ on earth, being relieved of fetters that have been hindering both from doing their best in realizing the Master's commands.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SENTENCE OF SOLOMON IN UNIVERSAL FOLKLORE.

SOLOMON'S famous command to cut in two the child claimed by two women, thus discovering the real mother by her terror for the life of her child, while the false mother calmly approved the King's judgment, is typical of many similar stories of clever and wise judgments pronounced by many heroes and sages of Oriental tradition. So we are told by Prof. Hugo Grossmann, who holds the chair of Hebrew and Syriac in the University of Kiel, and writes a learned article on this subject in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, of Berlin. These stories differ in detail, but in each case the judge reaches his decision by some test that brings out the true mother-love in sharp contrast to the selfish love of the impostor. In every cycle of immemorial folklore, whether told in India, Persia, Arabia, or even Italy, the same incident meets us, declares the writer, and while it is impossible to trace the connection between the various traditions, he feels compelled to acknowledge the harmony presented in their ideals of administrative wisdom and sagacity. He says:

"Most Oriental peoples celebrate in their ancient stories the wisdom of gifted men as this is illustrated in the brilliant and sagacious decisions delivered by them as judges. In ancient India

Buddha was put forth as the model of such wisdom, while to-day Mariadramen is so extolled. This place is taken in Japan by Ooka Yechi-zen-no Kami; in Egypt by Bocchoris or Mycterinus; in Palestine by Solomon; in Arabia by Haroun-al-Raschid; in Abyssinia by Adrami. In one instance a gifted maiden is admitted into this company, namely, Vizatha, of Tibet. In order to glorify the wisdom of these men sometimes more than a single anecdote is related of them."

Without such more or less apocryphal anecdotes their real glory might have failed of transmission in the memory of the crowd, and thus "even Solomon, whose reign marks the most splendid era of Israelitish dominion, might have attained an utterly unmerited renown as a judge of no more than ordinary penetration. As it happens his famous judgment has come down to us, and has been attributed to him as preeminently his own, altho it also appears, in some connection or other, in the traditions of many other peoples."

The Professor begins to prove the universality of the Solomonic narrative by citing the Indian Buddhistic story-book the Jataka. The incident he quotes is "one in a series of some twenty similar narratives in which the wise man in the same keen and masterly manner solves, by his decision, what seems to be an insoluble difficulty. In the Jataka it is the case of a mother who washes her child's face in a pool. A fairy carries him off and claims him as her own. When appealed to, the wise man says, 'Set the child free. She to whom he runs is the true mother,' as, indeed, it turns out." In the Tibetan-Buddhistic tale, the true mother is to be discerned by the manner in which she wins mastery over the child, not by force and severity, which were tried in vain by the false mother, but by love and an exhibition of helplessness.

The "trial scene," as Dr. Grossmann calls it, is still further varied in the Chinese comedy "Hoei-lau-Ki" (the "Chalk Circle") where the wise judge says, "Officer, take a piece of chalk, make a circle on the floor and set the child within it and the mothers on each side of it. The genuine mother will be able to drag him from within the circle; the false will fail to do so."

Comparing these stories with the Hebrew narrative, the Professor points out the connecting link between them as follows:

"The point in which all these judgments coincide is as follows: The genuine mother loves the child more than does the false one, who unjustly claims him merely to gratify her own self-love. The climax comes in the Hebrew version where the love of the mother is so intense that she will rather be deprived of her child than see any injury dealt to him."

In the later Indian collection "Vikramodaya," it is the parrot of King Copicandra who delivers the judgment to the husband of two wives, one of whom has lost her child and claims that of the other. In the Tamil tale "Kathamajari," the man who had two wives, each with a child, dies. When one child subsequently perishes, the same dispute arises between the two widows, and the judge decides it by restoring, after applying the same test, the babe to its rightful mother, while "he punishes the liar." In the Chinese version the judge orders a fish to be wrapt up in child's clothes, and holds court by the riverside. "Neither of you deserves to have a son," he exclaims in feigned anger. "Throw the babe into the river." The true mother is detected by the eagerness with which she plunges in after her supposed boy, while the other woman stands still. The decision in the modern Syrian story concerns the murder of a child, of which two women are accused. The guilty one, who had slain the child of the other, appeared before the judge crying out, "I am innocent, I am innocent." The bereaved mother was, however, silent in disconsolate grief.

In other forms the story appears in the wall-paintings of Pompeii, in the writings of Petronius, and amid the sculptures that adorn the walls of the Casa Tiberina. The incident is also found represented in other remains of Greco-Roman art.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A REVOLUTIONARY FORCE IN AMERICAN ART.

THE man who has done most to revolutionize American illustration is Howard Pyle. In making this statement Miss Jessie Trimble claims that even among those who differ with him on many points it would be hard to find many denying him the place of primacy as an original force. "If the development of American illustration does actually amount to the birth of an American school of art, in the sense that we know certain French, Italian, Spanish, or Dutch painting, the logical deduction seems to be that Mr. Pyle will be looked upon as its originator." This, the writer asserts, with a further qualification to emphasize the nationality of the artist's genius: "The nearest thing to definition is to call it American. When analyzed, the inspiration of his paintings, his illustrations, and his teaching appears to lie in one or another trait of character typically American." We read further, in *The Outlook* (New York, March):

"For twelve or fourteen years variously occupied as a teacher at Drexel Institute, the Art Students' League, and at Wilmington in his own school, Mr. Pyle has in the thirty years of his art life worked out for himself a theory of artistic expression that must almost of necessity affect permanently the trend of American art.

"While his American capacity for work seems a part of the quality of his genius, his American type of mind shows itself in that strongest characteristic of his art—its practical value. This, in combination with his classic taste as a lover of the beautiful, continually demonstrates his belief in truth and use as the sound basis for art. Mr. Pyle's belief in America, his willingness to trust the development of his own talent to it, have been proved sincere. Not only has he never studied abroad, but he has never been abroad! He does not urge his pupils to go abroad. And in the purest American environment he has changed for the better the illustrating of scores of young men and women in the United States. Certainly one-half of the notably successful illustrators of America have studied with Howard Pyle. And he has helped them through the application of methods universal in their profoundly simple teaching that life—one's own conception of life—must be the inspiration of all work. That conception the artist carries ever with him, having no need to go abroad to find it.

"Mr. Pyle is an American educator. He educates the viewpoint. He helps his pupils to find themselves, to 'see straight.' It is this passion for seeing straight, for honest art, no affectation, no sham, that makes different from so much instruction the whole

spirit of Mr. Pyle's teaching. It is no wonder that modern illustration, including such strictly commercial work as advertisement drawing, useful certainly, and capable of the finest treatment, appeals to Mr. Pyle as the unassuming foundation on which may be erected a 'school' of American art."

In Mr. Pyle's native town of Wilmington there is seen, according to the writer, "a specific embodiment" of Mr. Pyle's long efforts for the upbuilding of an American school of art. This consists not only of the assembly of pupils under the artist's direct instruction, but a colony of painters drawn to the place by artistic affiliation with the leading spirit there. Mr. Pyle's "school" is free of charge, but the pupils are limited to those "invited" by the master "because he has seen in their work possibilities that he may help to bring to reality." A curious side-light is thrown upon the artist in the assertion made by the writer that, tho some of Mr. Pyle's best-known pupils are women, such, to name a few, as Violet Oakley, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Elizabeth Shippen Green, Charlotte Harding, and Sarah Stillwell, "he has no very strong faith in the permanent artistic ambitions of the feminine sex, and rarely encourages women to study with him."

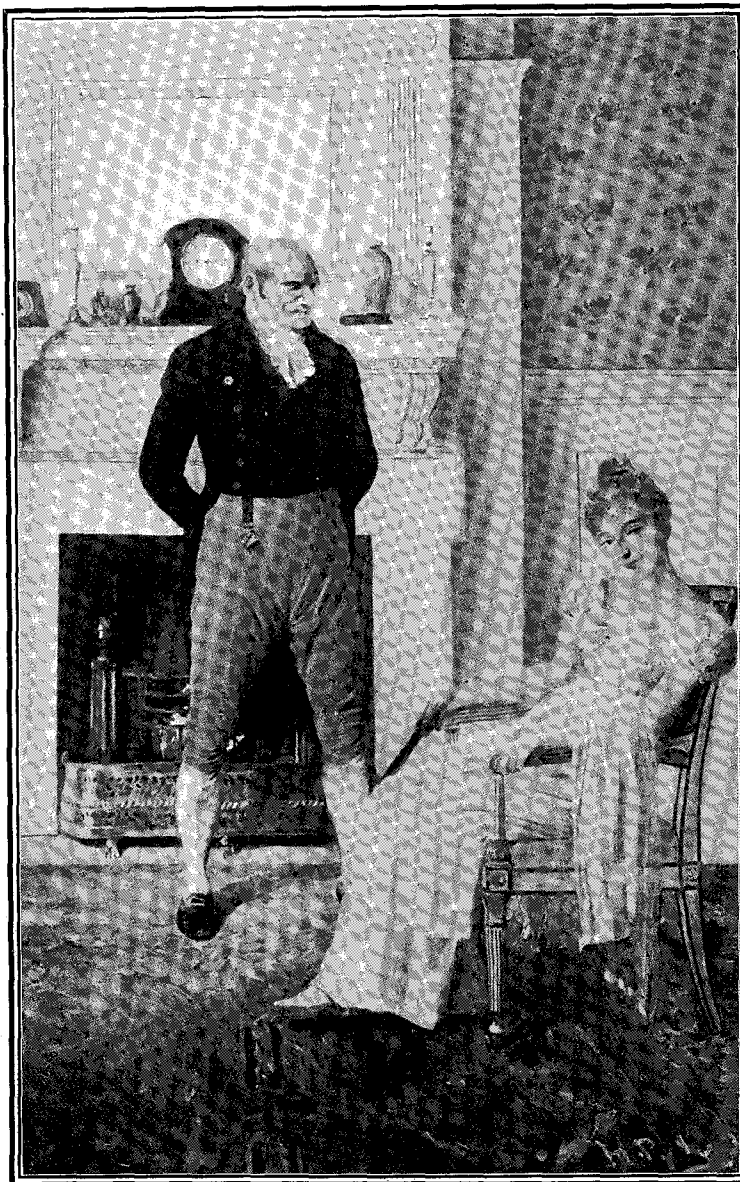
The "artistic temperament" with which the Wilmington school overflows, we are informed, comes up to the "meaning of artistic temperament in the light of modern America." This is how the writer puts it:

"Keenly appreciative of the beautiful, deeply devoted to its ultimate expression, conscious of talent, the young men and women at Wilmington differ from such a school abroad, perhaps, only in the practical, the somewhat conscious acceptance of truth and use as a working basis for art. Mr. Pyle's viewpoint has been characterized as a little like that of the steam-engine.

There is no easy doctrine in the Wilmington school about working when you feel like it, but rather, 'Work and you *will* feel like it!'

"Mr. Pyle's work of all sorts is intellectual, 'literary,' if an art that teems with the emotional can be so. He preaches that the basis for a good picture is a clear intellectual conception of the thing to be expressed. The clearer the mental conception, the more convincing its expression upon the canvas. It is said that Mr. Pyle began to draw and paint because there were so many things he could make clearer in writing by making them first clear in drawing.

"On the same principle he urges his pupils to write stories and illustrate them, not only to stimulate the imagination, but to make more vivid the subject for actual drawing. It is his constant reminder that art is not merely the decoration of a canvas with color, but the objectification of thought and feeling. Mr. Pyle's



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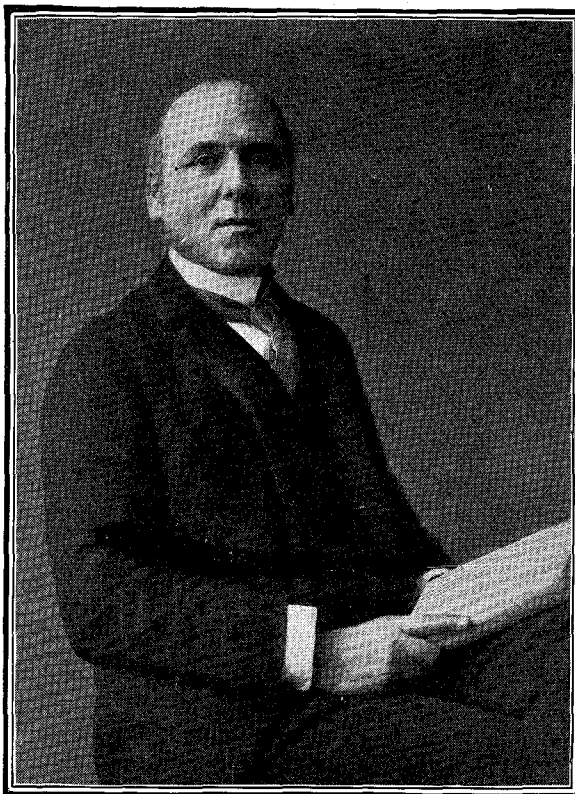
BECKY SHARP AND LORD STEYNE.

From a painting by Howard Pyle for *Harper's Magazine*.

love for truth in art has of itself gone far toward making American illustration excellent. He has fought exaggeration, in direct opposition to the technicians who develop their technic primarily to play tricks with it, to get 'effects.' While Mr. Pyle teaches his pupils how to draw, he teaches them first to have something to draw. His watchword, 'Put yourself in the picture!' is very different from the shallower teaching, 'Watch *how* you put yourself in!'

"With the sanity of his American ideas, Mr. Pyle is no blind enthusiast about the superiority of art and artists in time past. Altho strongly influenced in his earlier days by Dürer and Holbein, altho constantly pointing to such of his favorites as the Sistine Madonna, to Segantini's country scenes in the Alps, and other pictures alike only in that all are great, the names of some Americans are as constantly upon his lips—Winslow Homer, Inness, George De Forest Brush, St. Gaudens, and Daniel Chester French."

"If the development of Mr. Pyle's pupils is proof of his theory that the highest ideals for illustration push the idealist onward into the purest artistic expression, his own art is an even more apparent vindication. It is no idle comment to say that he is to-day painting better than he has ever painted. Many people believe that he is entering upon the period in which his creative power will display itself as never before."



Courtesy of Harper and Brothers.

HOWARD PYLE.

"When analyzed, the inspiration of his paintings, his illustrations, and his teaching," says a critic, "appears to lie in one or another trait of character typically American."

LACK OF THE "HUMAN QUALITY" IN FRENCH UNIVERSITY LIFE.

PEOPLE who imagine that French college students are "light-hearted, frivolous, and at best superficial" are set right by Prof. Barrett Wendell, who has been over there for a year representing Harvard as a university lecturer. As a matter of fact, he tells us, the French students are much more serious than the American, and if more of our graduate students came under French influence, American learning would be greatly strengthened. French efficiency is achieved, however, he admits, at the expense of those more endearing human qualities that play a greater part, perhaps too great, in the student life of this country. What France presents to an American observer, says Professor Wendell, in the March *Scribner's*, is an "intense, centralized competitive system by which all instructors are selected, and to which all the students are submitting themselves." Compared with American methods, "the whole system of French education, with its strenuous directness of method and of achievement, can hardly help impressing an American as somewhat deficient in human sympathy." There are absent from the life of the French student the evidences of conviviality which are "among the most enduring elements of the traditional and comparatively inefficient systems of education to which we of America, like our English cousins, have been accustomed." "The emotional and the sentimental life of our youthful years surges in memory and in effect above the intellectual and the technical," the writer goes on to say; and thereby "the whole process of our education is indirect." That is to say, "we are exposed to certain influences, of which the ultimate results make us what we grow to be; and what we grow to be enables us to do what we can." The contrast between the life

of the French and the American student is but seen in the relation each bears to his instructor. We read:

"Whoever has had much to do with American students must agree, I think, that their abundant energy is apt to exert itself in other fields than those where they are brought into professional contact with their teachers. French students seem of different stripe. They are alertly intelligent, serious to a degree which shames you into consciousness of comparative frivolity, intellectually energetic beyond reproach; but somehow, when you have been habituated to academic intercourse at home, they seem a shade inhuman. One can soon see why. It is not that they lack humanity; in private life they are said to maintain the convivial tradition of ancestral France. But humanity and work are separate things; and to them university work is a really critical matter. They are not playing through three or four years which shall ripen them into something sweeter than they might grow to be without this happy interval between the drudgery of school and the strife of responsible existence; they are assiduously preparing themselves for a career of intense competition. Their spirit seems quite to lack the amateurish

grace so engagingly characteristic of undergraduate life in America; in contrast, they seem intensely, startlingly professional.

"In the best sense of this abused term, no doubt. It is not that French students impress you as disposed to trickery or subterfuge. It is only that, in their whole relation to university work, they take for granted that they are occupied not in the acquisition of that vague thing which we call 'culture,' but in a very palpable phase of the struggle for existence. Their business as students is to inform themselves as widely and as accurately as possible; and above all, to gather their information in some comprehensive and comprehensible system. That is why they are at the university; and they are enrolled under the faculty of letters, because they aspire, in due time, to become members of such a faculty, if possible ultimately in Paris. So far as my observation went, there is nothing at any French university which takes the place of undergraduate life in England or in America. The relation of any student to his teachers or to his fellows may be cordially friendly, or it may quite lack human quality. The situation is like what would exist at home between fellow practitioners of a profession.

"The higher phase of education in France, in short, has a different function from that to which American tradition accustoms us. Technically, the French training is better; in some respects, despairingly so. For it is not only intensely earnest; it so admirably combines precision with generalization—accurate attention to detail with constant effort to keep general principles in mind—that it seems much more vital than any other training which has come to my knowledge. But, on the other hand, an American boy, no matter how careless of his studies, who has passed three or four years at college, will find himself as a human being the better for life in consequence—the more sympathetic, the richer in human quality. Which is really why our American reverence for our colleges is so wholesome. This human quality seemed quite lacking in the university life of France."

The same impression is derived from intercourse with French professors. "In their professional character they are as serious as if pleasure had never brightened the world." The writer goes on to enlarge upon the character of French scholars thus:

"My previous experience had never revealed to me anything like such a spectacle of concentrated and unceasing intellectual

activity as seemed a matter of course among my temporary colleagues at Paris. Foreign prejudice is apt to suppose the French light-hearted, frivolous, and at best superficial. When you live among French men of learning engaged in the work of their lives, you begin to wonder whence this grotesque misconception arose. For you could never have found on earth industry more unremitting, and, tho cheerful, more intense.

"Professional, again, is the word which comes to mind. Just as the student life of France lacks the human quality which goes far to justify the shortcomings of American students, so the life of a professor in France lacks the social element so pervasively admirable in the universities of England, and not unknown among ourselves. At least in Paris there seems little necessary personal fellowship among these busy fellow workers. They know each other, of course, and if they chance to find each other congenial, they may be bound by close ties of friendship. But such a state of things seems no more necessary than it would be among fellow members of the bar or fellow practitioners of medicine.

"I was in a world, in short, where learning is not an accomplishment, but an honorable and arduous profession, with all its trials, all its heart-burning competition, all its pitiless disdain of weakness, all its stimulating rewards."

THE "POET OF MYOPIA."

THE physiological explanation of the peculiar genius of Lafcadio Hearn reveals the fact, we are told, that he was "forced to become the poet of myopia." Near-sightedness with him was so extreme that the world about him was practically one of "formlessness and non-objectivity," says Dr. George M. Gould in a recent volume entitled "Biographic Clinics." "His adult life was passed without the poet's most necessary help of good vision. . . . At most a hazy blur of colors was all he perceived of objects beyond a few feet away." There was left for him, continues the writer, "the memory of a world of forms as seen in his childhood," but the slight value of this memory will be apparent, it is pointed out, when we try to recall our memories of trees, landscapes, mountains, oceans, cities, seen thirty years ago. Dr. Gould knew Hearn personally and records that he never saw him look with interest on photographs, etchings, or engravings; while paintings, water-colors, etc., he asserts, "were as useless to him as the natural views themselves." Furthermore, Hearn, we are told, declined the assistance even of a monocle for his one good eye, for "at best it could give him only a fraction of the accurate knowledge which our eyes give us of distant objects, and not even his sensitive mind could know that it minimized the objects thus seen, and almost turned them into a caricature of microscopic smallness, like that produced when we look through the large end of an opera-glass." Besides these physical deprivations, declares the writer, "there was never in his life any personal happiness, romance, poetry, or satisfactions which could serve as the material of Hearn's esthetic faculty." He supplemented the deficiencies of vision with "a vivid imagination, a perfect memory, and with the sense of touch, which gave some sense of solidity and content, and by hearing, . . . but his world was essentially a two-dimen-

sional one." The writer, in these facts, sees how inevitable it was that Hearn should choose, as a literary aim, "to give his reader 'a ghostly shudder,' a sense of the closeness of the unseen about us, as if eyes we saw not were watching us, as if long dead spirits and weird powers were haunting the very air about our ears, were sitting hid in our heart of hearts." Dr. Gould writes further:

"It was a pleasing task to him to make us hear the moans and croonings of disincarnate griefs and old pulseless pains, begging piteously, but always softly, gently, for our love and comforting. But it should not be unrecognized that no allurement of his art can hide from view the deeper pathos of a horrid and iron fatalism which moves the worlds of nature or of life, throttles freedom, steels the heart, ices the emotions, and dictates the essential automatonism of our own and of these sad dead millions which crowd the dimly seen sketches of Hearn's making."

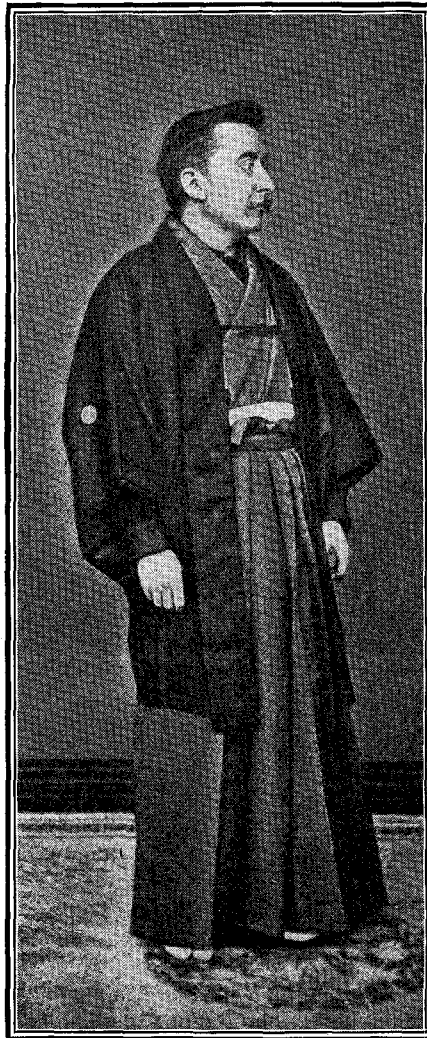
How it was that Hearn's "unique function lay in the requickening of ancient sorrows, and of lost, aimless, and errant souls," such as occupied him in his early work; and why, when he was spending his later years in Japan, he should have bent his energies to the interpretation of Japanese character, traditions, and religion, ignoring the objective and material side of Japanese existence, the writer informs us in the following:

"With creative instinct or ability denied, with the poet's craving for open-eyed knowing, and with the poet's necessity of realizing the world out there, Hearn, baldly stated, was forced to become the poet of myopia. His groping mind was compelled to rest satisfied with the world of distance and reality transported by the magic carpet to the door of his imagination and fancy. There in a flash it was melted to formless spirit, recombined to soul, and given the semblance of a thin reincarnation, fashioned, refashioned, colored, recolored. There, lo, that incomparable wonder of art, the haunting, magical essence of reality, the quivering, elusive, protean ghost of the tragedy of dead pain, the smile of a lost universe murmuring *non dolet* while it dies struck by the hand of the beloved murderer.

"For with Hearn's lack of creative ability, married to his inexperience of happiness, he could but choose the darksome, the tragical element of life, the pathos even of religion, as his themes. His intellect being a reflecting, or at best a recombining and coloring faculty, his datum must be sought without and it must be

brought to him; his joyless and even his tragic experience compelled him to cull from the mingled sad and bright only the pathetic and pessimistic subjects; his physical and optical imprisonment forbade that objectivation and distant embodiment which stamps an art work with the zeal of reality and makes it stand there wholly non-excusing, or furnishing itself as its own excuse for being. True art must have the warp of materiality, interwoven with the woof of life, or else the coloration and designs of the imagination can not avail to dower it with immortality.

"Working with the sad limits his Fates had set, Hearn performed wonders. None has made tragedy so soft and gentle, none has rendered suffering more beautiful, none has dissolved disappointment into such painless grief, none has blunted the hurt of mortality with such a delightful anesthesia, and by none has death and hopelessness been more deftly figured in the guise of a desirable Nirvana. The doing of this was almost a unique



From The "Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn"; Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers.

LAFCADIO HEARN.

"With creative instinct or ability denied," says Dr. Gould, "with a near-sightedness which made the outside world practically one of 'formlessness and non-objectivity,' Hearn became 'the poet of myopia.'"

doing, and the manner of it was assuredly unique, and constitutes Hearn's claim to an artist's immortality. He would have made no claim, it is true, to this, or to any other endless existence, but we who read would be too indiscriminating, would be losers, ingrates, if we did not cherish the lovely gift he brings to us so shyly. Restricted and confined as was his garden, he grew in it exotic flowers of unearthly but imperishable beauty. One will not find elsewhere an equal craftsmanship in bringing into words and vision the intangible, the fair, fine, elusive fancy, the ghosts of vanished hearts and hopes. Under his magic touch unseen spirit almost reappears with the veiling of materiality, and behind the grim and grinning death's-head a supplanting smile of kindness invites pity, if not a friendly whisper."

A NEW ESTHETIC CONSCIENCE IN THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

IN the psychology of the "average man" constituting the British public is noted an interesting change. As phrased by *The Outlook* (London, March 2) he "is gradually substituting in regard to plays and books an esthetic standard in place of an ethical standard." This, the writer thinks, is equivalent to saying that "the English have acquired an esthetic conscience," and have begun to view the products of the imagination in the same manner long observed by Continental peoples. The registration of such a change in the attitude of people consanguineous with us can not fail to have its lessons. The writer, in speaking for his public, declares:

"We have recognized that in esthetics esthetics are supreme, just as in mathematics mathematics are supreme. Silently, slowly, we are coming to see that each of the great divisions of the intellect is governed by its own laws. Science will not take orders from theology, nor art from morality. The claim of theology as *summa scientia* has gone by default. It is not so much contested as disregarded. The average man is not interested in the laws of science or in the principles of esthetics, but, as the Americans say, he 'senses' the progress of ideas, and puts himself in line with them. Suggest to him that a play is not obtrusively moral, and he replies: 'Very likely, but I don't see that it matters. I want to see what sort of a play it makes.' There, unknowing, is the germ of pure esthetics. It is only a germ, and for the present it exists with difficulty among other and sometimes hostile germs. The important thing is that it does exist."

The audience now thinks it fair, the writer continues, "to give the author his theme." The author "chooses certainly at his own risk," it is admitted, "but he has to be almost deliberately 'aggravating' to set the audience against him by the choice he has made. Modern playgoers decide by the treatment, by what the author makes of his subject. They are more tolerant and of broader outlook than in the old time not so long ago." That such a change in the average man as is here indicated at all affects the original value of the view is disclaimed by the present writer, tho he would not probably deny a certain enhancement that it receives from its wider acceptance. In this wider acceptance it presents itself, he thinks, as "a particular form of the change of mental attitude which is going on with so much superficial rapidity in all social matters." Something of the impetus that impels the change is brought out by the writer, who, to ventilate the idea, carries it to a higher court and considers the "case of the connoisseur whose nature and experience have made him eager for emotional stimulus, quick in response, sure and delicate in judgment." We quote:

"Suppose him to be asked why he goes to see such a piece as 'The Campden Wonder.' That is Mr. Masfield's play, in which a man falsely accuses his mother and brother of a murder for which they are hanged. It should be said that there are no melodramatic circumstances of horror. Well, the connoisseur will probably say that he goes to such plays because they give him an experience of human nature which he can not get without personal inconvenience—in the ordinary way. Tell him that he has no right to that sort of educative pleasure, and he will reply that A and B have no right to prevent him C from seeing plays that A

and B do not like and have no intention of seeing. Continue the exhortation and point out to him that his pleasure is morbid, and he will show that anything higher than the satisfaction of the instinctive necessities can be called morbid, that each successive refinement of emotion and intellect has been called morbid. Make the appeal *ad hominem*, tell him that he is in danger of being made corrupt, and he will ask whether the doctor, the judge, and the policeman are corrupt. If they are immune by professional familiarity, so too is he, for the connoisseur is an expert. In his turn putting his adversary to the torture of the question, he may ask why he is not to see a play but can sit at home and read a story about dog fighting dog, about dog fighting wolf, about wolf eating man? The answer that book and play are equally bad is dangerous, because it brings down the whole structure of the fine arts and the liberty of the subject into the bargain. An answer which is partly valid is that what is done in public has a different character from what is done in private; that, in the case given, the spectacle of dogs and wolves eating one another would be shocking just as to A and B already mentioned the spectacle of men and women going out to be hanged is disgusting. The objection is good in regard to an audience of unequal development, but clearly it fails with an audience who are sufficiently connoisseurs to have a wider common taste."

A French Interpreter of American Letters.—

American literature has lost a valuable ally in the death of Madame Therese Blanc, whose work, which appeared principally in the *Revue des deux Mondes* (Paris), was signed by the pen-name "Th. Bentzon." Madame Blanc made repeated visits to this country and for years, says the *Philadelphia Press*, "has been the leading writer in French upon American letters." She was the first, we are told, more than twenty-five years ago, to introduce Thoreau to French readers, and followed up this article by a series embracing all our leading American poets and romancers. These articles appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes* and in other leading periodicals in France and Italy. The *Philadelphia Press* speaks further of her services:

"She has for years been presenting to French readers sketches of the work of American authors, extracts from their novels, and has made more than one of them known for the first time to the literary public of Europe. More than one American author has found in her criticism a skilled appreciation and a delicate analysis, lacking in the more cursive criticism of English-speaking periodicals. . . .

"The French Government had shown its appreciation of her work by making her chevalier of the Legion of Honor just before her going, but by American literature she will be gratefully remembered as one of the few among Continental critics who appreciated its merit, discerned its purpose, and gave it a hearing, where without her the work of more than one American author would have been unknown. It is by international services of this order that nation becomes known to nation, that peoples come to appreciate each other, and that a woman like Madame Blanc shows, through a life loved and esteemed by all who came in contact with it, how wide may be the influence of the appreciative and penetrating critic."

The Plethora of Literary Confessions.—Our magazines are taken to task by the *Denver Republican* for the publication of "worthless trash" in the guise of diaries and confessions. Who cares for the confessions of "amateur waitresses," street-car conductors, farm-hands, and what not? it asks, and continues:

"Unless such things are touched with genius, and show the struggle of some great soul to loose itself from sordid surroundings, they were better unpublished, not to say unwritten. Fortunately, the 'confessions' type of literature did not appeal to the greater lights of literature, else we should have had Keats telling the daily experiences of a drug clerk, instead of inviting his soul to poetic flights that took him out of his sordid surroundings. Ibsen, also, was apprenticed as a pharmacist's clerk, and spent the best years of his youth at this toil. Had it occurred to him to keep a literary record of his daily weighing out of powders and pills, who knows but the great dramas of his later life might have remained unwritten?"



MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY.

SIDNEY M'CALL.

EDWARD NOBLE.

FREDERICK A. OBER.

CAROLINE ABBOTT STANLEY.

MRS. SPENCER (KATRINA) TRASK.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Alexander, John H. Mosby's Men. Illustrated by portraits. 8vo, pp. 180. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. \$2.

The author of this narrative expresses some fear lest certain events which he describes will not now be believed. The conditions of life are so different from what they were forty years ago, when the land was aflame with a sentiment that divided families as well as States, that it is difficult for those who have no actual knowledge of the war *milieu* to see certain events and characters of those days in their right perspective. And it must be acknowledged that, seen from this distance of time, many of the exploits and not a few of the characters described in the present work have more of the flavor of "The Three Guardsmen" of Dumas than of actual history.

There is abundant proof in these pages that the part played in the great drama by Mosby and his men was an important one, and that at times the mysterious movements of the "Rangers" occasioned more solicitude among the Federal commanders than they were willing openly to acknowledge. What were the Rangers? They were a species of Rough Riders, or rather pirates on horseback, whose very name struck terror through half a State.

The book is interesting for its storytelling qualities alone, and it is not without value as a contribution to the records of the Civil War.

Allen, V. G. Alexander. Freedom in the Church. 12mo, pp. 223. The Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. For the year ending June 30, 1905. 8vo, pp. 576. Government Printing Office, 1906.

Barker, Lewellys F., M.D. Anatomical Terminology. 8vo, pp. 103. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. \$1 net.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. Memoirs of Arthur Hamilton, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo, pp. vii-186. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.25 net.

Undoubtedly the books with the most direct appeal to human interest are those into which the author has put most of himself. The charm of genuine autobiography is unfailing in literature; and when it is the autobiography of the mind that forms the subject of a volume, the interest is sure to be heightened. The English author of "From a College Window" and "The Gate of Death" has shown capabilities of the sort that we have in mind, and his writings are attracting wide attention among lovers of literature.

The "Memoirs of Arthur Hamilton" is Mr. Benson's first book. It is now republished after twenty-one years. Issued anonymously in 1886, it purported to be the memoirs of a Cambridge student, col-

lected from diaries, letters, and conversations. The book had been practically forgotten and unknown for a score of years. It is a curious piece of intellectual dissection and has many of the graces of style that characterize the author's recent volumes.

The central idea of the book is as pertinent to-day as it was twenty years ago. It is the conflict between inherited faith and modern culture, with the resulting tragedy that takes place in sincere and earnest souls. It is the mind drama of a Renan or Newman transferred to a private stage and with an obscure protagonist.

Arthur Hamilton is an interesting example of what has been called the *fin-de-siècle* temperament. Well born and beyond the reach of want, he was able to devote himself unreservedly to the intellectual life. An idealist and a philosopher by nature, he was far from being a self-torturing sophist, and his healthy English instincts preserved him from the morass of modern pessimism.

There is an original note in the author's idea of the rôle of pain in human life. What seems intrinsic evil to most minds reveals a fascinating side to his discerning eye. He speaks of the "very beauty of pain itself, the strange flushes of joy that it gives us," its absolute reality and healing balm. The first book of Mr. Benson is not unworthy of his reputation and should be read in connection with his other studies of a "reflective temperament."

Bittinger, Lucy Forney. German Religious Life in Colonial Times. 12mo, pp. 145. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Bower, B. M. The Range-Dwellers. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Bronson, Howard George. Norroy, Diplomatic Agent. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 432. New York: The Saalfeld Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Capek, Thomas. The Slovaks of Hungary. 12mo, pp. 214. New York: G. W. Putnam's Son.

Cary, Elizabeth Luther. The Works of James McNeill Whistler. With a tentative list of the artist's works. 1907. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$4 net.

In this volume Miss Cary undertakes to interpret for the "untechnical observer" the work of the artist whose popularity, great as it has been, has probably been confined more or less to those initiated in matters and questions of art. The novelty of Miss Cary's book resides in the fact that it emphasizes what she believes to be "those expressive and 'human' qualities" of Whistler's art which writers upon the subject of his painting have hitherto neglected.

Of Whistler it has been said that he was almost the first to teach a just appreciation

of the limitations of painting and that he endeavored to make people look *at* a picture and not *through* it. While such was the burden of his teaching in the various utterances he permitted himself, it has generally been accepted that his practise was consonant with his teaching, and that he contented himself in extracting from his subjects such combination of line and color as they might yield, neglecting the thousand other suggestive idiosyncrasies of the subject.

Such, however, is not Miss Cary's contention; for while admitting the severe processes of elimination by means of which Whistler got rid of the dramatic, or the trivial, or the transitory, or even those numberless accessories that accompany the pictorial presentation of an idea in the work of most painters, Whistler, she maintains, expresses in his portraits "the concentrated inner character of his subject," and his "work as a whole portrays the inmost tendency of modern civilization, the tendency toward relative judgments."

In form, Miss Cary proceeds in the logical order of events. The "beginnings" are first treated, and these are followed up by a consideration of the successive influence of the French and the English environments, followed by the influence of Japanese art, whose lessons Whistler was one of the earliest to seize. Of the highest value are the lists given of the artist's painting, drawings, lithographs, and etchings,—probably the most complete anywhere available. The illustrations are numerous and in many cases are of less familiar subjects. In general the book has been manufactured after a sumptuous plan.

Crowley, Mary Catherine. In Treaty with Honor. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Duley, G. Wilson. The Dream of Hell. 12mo, pp. 32. Boston: R. G. Badger.

Eldridge, William Tillinghast. Hilma. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Ellis, George W., and Morris, John E. King Philip's War. Based on the archives and records of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and contemporary letters and accounts. With biographical and topographical notes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii-326. New York: The Grafton Press. \$2 net.

Emphasized New Testament. The. 16mo, pp. 538. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. \$2.50.

Farrer, J. A. Literary Forgeries. 8vo, pp. 282. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Fischer, George Alexander. This Labyrinthine Life: A Tale of the Arizona Desert. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. \$1.50.

Is the novel destined to become the universal form of literature? The question is being asked seriously in some quarters, and, it must be admitted, not without

reason. Science, theology, ethics, politics, and art have already been brought within its scope, and its empire continues to widen. Perhaps it is possible to bring medicine within its domain, and this feat is actually attempted in the book under notice.

"This Labyrinthine Life" is a novel describing the life of a colony of consumptives, and its object is serious. The work is addressed mainly to those interested in the subject of tuberculosis, but we are reminded that this is by no means a small or unimportant class. Investigators of the subject find with astonishment that tuberculosis has invaded nearly every family in the country. Probably one million persons are afflicted to more or less degree with the dread disease.

The novel is designed to present a picture of the advantages to be derived by consumptives from a sojourn in the desert lands of Arizona and Southern California. It is founded upon actual experience and will prove of value to those interested in the subject of tuberculosis-cure. The author believes that camp life with its community advantages is by far the best plan to adopt, and his pages give a vivid and interesting portrayal of this unconventional mode of life.

Foster, Hugh Frank. A History of the New England Theology. 8vo, pp. xv-368. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Goetschius, Percy. Thirty Piano Compositions. Felix Mendelssohn. Folio, pp. 187. New York: Charles H. Ditson & Co. Paper, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.50.

Gordon, George. The Processional. 12mo. Boston: R. G. Badger.

Gould, M. George. Biographic Clinics. Vols. IV. and V. 12mo, pp. 375 and 398. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. \$1 net each.

Hilliers, Ashton. Panshawe of the Fifth. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

Huntington, T. F. English Composition. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

Jowett, J. H., M. A. Apostolic Optimism. 12mo, pp. viii-277. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

Kephart, Horace. Camping and Woodcraft. Illustrated. Oblong 12mo, pp. 321. New York: The Outing Publishing Co.

Loring, Amparo. Midsummer Madness. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 191. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

Legge, Clayton Mackenzie. Highland Mary. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 394. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Maffitt, Emma Martin. John Newland Maffitt. Illustrated. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 436. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. \$3.

McCall, Sidney (May McNeil Fenollosa). The Dragon Painter. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

McGinley, A. A. The Profit of Love. 12mo, pp. xiv-291. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

McHugh, Hugh. Beat It. Frontispiece. Illustrated. Oblong 18mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Marcus Aurelius. The Meditations of. Translated by John Jackson. With an introduction by Charles Bigg. 12mo, pp. 239. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. \$1.

Mucklow, Wm. B. Mineral Wealth. 18mo, oblong. New York: Wm. B. Mucklow.

Morrison, Arthur. Martin Hewett, Investigator. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

Moore, N. Hudson. The Collector's Manual. With 336 engravings and with borders by Amy Richards. Large 8vo, pp. xvi-329. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$5 net.

The author of this sumptuous volume is an acknowledged authority upon the subject of which he writes with charm. The book is designed primarily as a guide for collectors and lovers of antiques, but will be found interesting to the general reader as well. It covers a wide and varied field and includes the subjects: English pottery and porcelain, antique glassware, luster ware, old pewter, tables and sideboards, chairs and sofas, chests and cupboards, brass and copper utensils, old-

fashioned furniture, desks and secretaries, timepieces, etc. The illustrations, of which there are three hundred and thirty-one, are clear and characteristic and include many historic pieces of furniture. Mr. Moore provides in his book information by which spurious objects may be readily detected.

The last chapter of the volume presents an entirely new field to the collector, that of "Cottage Ornaments," which has not hitherto been treated in collectors' manuals. These are small colored figures, often of historic personages, molded in crude pottery. They have become very scarce and command high prices.

An interesting chapter deals with an article of furniture that has become practically extinct. This is the chest, which had a great vogue in its day. During the middle ages and through several succeeding centuries, we learn, the chest ranked next to the bed as the most important piece of furniture in the household. Some beautiful specimens of this article are included among the present volume's illustrations. The most interesting chests were of Italian origin. They were made of carved oak, painted and gilded, and inlaid with ivory, ebony, tortoise-shell, lapis lazuli, etc.

Newton, Samuel Donald. The Dolorous Blade. 12mo, pp. 45. Boston: The Gorham Press. \$1.

Noble, Edward. The Issue: A Story of the River Thames. 12mo, pp. 407. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

The author of this novel has gained some reputation in England as an effective writer of sea-stories. This mastery of everything pertaining to ships, and the imaginative quality of the descriptions, sometimes remind the reader of the incomparable sea-stories of Conrad. Not that there is any direct resemblance of style, but rather because one feels that the sea is the natural element of both writers, that they know its secrets and feel intimately the rhythm of its protean moods.

"The Issue," published in England under the title "Fisherman's Gat," is a dramatic story of the Thames and the sea. The characters, almost all belonging to the humbler class, probably strike a new note of interest in this country. They are largely the "water-side characters" of Dickens, a peculiarly interesting tribe, not without a certain glamour of romance in their composition. The characters of this story are no mere puppets of a novelist's vagrant fancy, but men and women of flesh and blood. They evidently have been studied from the life.

The style itself of this author deserves a word of comment. There is in it a fresh and original touch that augurs well for his future work. He has the rare gift of verbal dry-point which fixes a picture indelibly upon both memory and imagination. A writer of this type is ever in danger of exceeding the measure of realism in the description of character, and a nice criticism might perhaps hold Mr. Noble not immune in this regard.

Ober, Frederick A. Amerigo Vespucci. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1 net.

Phillipotts, Eden. The Whirlwind. 12mo, pp. 407. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

Prentice, E. Parmalee. The Federal Power over Carriers and Corporations. 12mo, pp. viii-244. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Reinsch, Paul S. American Legislatures and Legislative Methods. 12mo, pp. x-337. New York: The Century Co.

Richard, Margaret A. Virginia Vaughn. 12mo, pp. 151. Boston: The Gorham Press. \$1.25.

Rook, Clarence. Switzerland. Painted by Effie Jardine. 8vo, pp. x-270. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Good Hunting. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12 mo, pp. vii-107. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.

Ruhl, Arthur. A Break in Training. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. \$1.25.

Schultz, J. W. My Life as an Indian: The Story of a Red Woman and a White Man in the Lodges of the Blackfeet. Illustrated by photographs mostly by George Bird Grinnell. 12mo, pp. 426. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50 net.

Recently the autobiography of the famous Apache chief Geronimo was published, and in the present volume we have the life record of one who joined the tribe of Blackfeet Indians, for years shared their wild life, and finally married an Indian maiden, Nalahki, who plays an important part in the book. Altho describing the actual events of a human life and the history of an Indian tribe, the volume is as full of romantic incident as one of Cooper's novels. The scene is the plains in the primitive days, when conditions in the West were not very different from those which met the eyes of the discoverers of the country. New revelations of Indian life and character are constantly dawning upon the reader as he proceeds with the curious narrative, and he finds that not a few of his ideas regarding Indian life gleaned from romances are very wide of the truth.

It is a glowing picture which the author gives of the Wild West as it appeared in the old days before the invading railroads destroyed forever the romantic beauties of the country. Tribes of Indians were encamped upon the banks of the Missouri River. Game was abundant and great herds of buffalo ranged the plains. Numberless herds of deer and elk inhabited the valley slopes, and on the open bottoms one might see bands of antelope. The forests contained grizzly bears, wolves, and coyotes. The most remarkable feature of this hunter's paradise was the vast herds of buffalo, sometimes swimming the stream and actually impeding the boats. While reading this description it is difficult to believe that this animal has become extinct.

The book is filled with descriptions of scenes and phases of life that constitute a vital chapter of the history of the West. The author has inherited the Indian's native eloquence along with his tastes and ideals, and his story is one of the most authoritative and interesting revelations of Indian life that we have seen.

Smith, Goldwin. Labour and Capital. 12mo, pp. 38. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

Snyder, Carl. The World Machine. 8vo, pp. xvi-488. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50 net.

Stanley, Caroline Abbott. A Modern Madonna. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

Trask, Katrina. In My Lady's Garden. 12mo, pp. 60. New York: John Lane.

Tolstoy, Count Leo N. The Four Gospels Harmonized and Translated. 12mo, pp. 394. Boston: Marshall Jones Co.

Walsh, James Anthony [Editor]. Thoughts from Modern Martyrs. Frontispiece. Illustrated 18mo, pp. 112. Boston: Catholic Foreign Mission Bureau.

Wilton, Bingham Thorburn. 12mo, pp. 105. Brooklyn: The Lyceum Publishing Co. \$1.

Wister, Owen. How Doth the Simple Spelling Book? Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 99. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

Wright, Mabel Osgood. Birdcraft. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.00 net.

To Thinking People.

We all want to make money quickly, but we want to do it safely.

"Beware of the investment that promises large returns," is still a good maxim, but the developments of modern life have vastly modified its meaning. This will be clearer if I ask you to analyze "Make haste slowly." A man travels in a railway train or an automobile forty miles an hour rather more safely than he went at ten miles in stage coaching days.

There are more trotting horses to-day that can trot in 2.10 or better than there were that could beat 2.40 forty years ago.

If I were to say to you, I have a wonderful investment by which I can pay you 520 per cent. dividends you would probably call me rude names, or at best think I insulted your intelligence. Yet much higher percentages are made safely and legitimately every day.

Do you think that the man who held his breath forty years ago as he thought of the matchless speed of the 2.40 trotter would consider a 520 per cent. investment any more wonderful than a horse that could trot within a fraction of a second of two minutes?

Do you think that even such a phenomenal investment as one yielding 520 per cent. would seem any more remarkable to a New Yorker who went away about twenty-four years ago when the Tribune Building, the first of New York's sky-scrapers (9 stories), was erected (it has had nine stories added since), than the 29-story Park Row Building, or the 42-story building now being constructed in Broadway at Liberty Street?

There was a time when 4 per cent. or 5 per cent., 6 per cent. at the very outside, was the uttermost limit of safe investment for the man of moderate means. This was before the population of Brooklyn was increasing at the rate of 110,000 per annum, or more.

In 1820 the immigration for the year only amounted to a few more than 8,000 souls; the country was seriously alarmed about it; nobody could imagine where all these newcomers were to be put; thought they would take the bread out of our mouths, etc.; 1,080,000 immigrants arrived in this country for the immigration year ending July 1, 1906, and no one can half begin to understand what this means for those that have even as little as \$100 to invest.

IF YOU INVEST IN BROOKLYN LOTS NOW YOU CAN MAKE \$1,000 WITHIN THE NEXT FEW YEARS FOR EVERY \$100 YOU PUT IN.

In a special news article on the growth of Brooklyn (not an advertisement) under date of Nov. 11, 1906, the New York Herald said: "GROWTH OF BROWNSVILLE COLONY ONE OF THE BROOKLYN WONDERS. LOTS THAT SOLD FIVE

"YEARS AGO FOR \$500 EACH WORTH FROM \$10,000 TO \$15,000—FARMING

"SECTION IN 1891 NOW HAS POPULATION OF 130,000."

I also quote from a second article relative to the phenomenal growth of this part of Brooklyn, which appeared in the New York Herald Dec. 23, 1906:

"At the northeast corner of Pitkin and Stone avenues is the branch office of the State Bank in Grand Street. It is a four-story brick office building, with a frontage of forty feet on the avenue, and cost \$600,000. The bank bought a plot 200x100 at the corner named in 1903 for \$22,500. Last spring it sold the unoccupied portion of the plot, 160x100, for \$55,000.

"Pitkin avenue, the main business street in Brownsville, in its present condition probably more aptly illustrates the development of Brooklyn's suburbs than any other thoroughfare in the borough.

"No property front on the avenue is now on the market, but lots sold in 1902 for \$1,000 are now worth from \$4,000 to \$12,000 each."

There are several lessons to be drawn from the successful developments of truck farms, like Bensonhurst, Brownsville, Borough Park and Westminister Heights Park. A SINGLE 20x100 FOOT LOT IN BOROUGH PARK WHICH WE SOLD A FEW YEARS AGO FOR \$450 WAS SOLD LAST MONTH FOR \$3,500 CASH, and I want you to read them and read them aright.

The first is "History Repeats Itself." Brownsville's phenomenal growth came for two reasons—first, because about a mile of tenements were demolished in order to make an approach to the new Williamsburg Bridge; second because the improvements in transit brought this newly cleared up cabbage patch, which has become Brownsville, as a home site for the evicted tenants of Delancey street to within striking distance of Manhattan. Just so surely as you have certain conditions you will have certain results, just as water will always run down hill.

Now let me show you how these conditions have been reproduced and you can judge for yourself as to the results. Thirteen months ago we bought a 220-acre plot between Brownsville and Canarsie because we had advance information that an old steam railway running through its centre to Canarsie landing was to be turned into a feeder for Brooklyn's two "L" systems, one running to the old Brooklyn Bridge, the other to the new Williamsburg Bridge—there's your transit improvement duplicated, or, rather, bettered—and because we knew that on account of the Russian troubles and the unrest in Europe we were going to have an unprecedented influx of immigration, which we have had—there is the reproduction of the evicted Delancey street tenants, only a hundred fold more so.

Here is one of the other lessons:—We began selling our new plot, which we called VANDERVEER CROSSINGS, the first of last March, and so correctly had we counted on results which must come from given circumstances and conditions, our Vanderveer Crossings sales were double and treble those of even such extraordinarily successful operations as Borough Park and Westminister Heights Park. Within five months from the start of selling we had actual rapid transit by elevated railway trains running to either bridge in 25 minutes, and lots which we had been glad to sell originally for \$400 each rose to \$625 each. Our top-notch price when we began selling last March was \$750. Now there are not sixty of those top-price lots on sale. One of them was sold for \$1475 the other day.

There are on Vanderveer Crossings to-day less than 550 lots on sale out of an original plot of over 3,300. Most of the remaining lots are cheap ones, for we can sell the higher-priced lots most easily. We had advance inside information that enabled us to acquire this property, as I have stated earlier in this announcement, and we have further advance inside information which enables us to say that purchasers of what are still our cheaper lots will, in our opinion, stand a particularly good chance to make the largest percentage of profit. Do not misunderstand; we have lots at such prices as \$1,360, \$1,425 and \$1,665, which we should be just as pleased to show you, but you cannot fail to appreciate our frankness when we advise you to buy at prices like \$685, \$715, \$695 and \$745. All lots not already improved will be put to city grade, improved with shade trees and curbed and sidewalked. We undertook by a clause in all contracts to do these things within three years from April 2, 1906, and we have already thus improved nearly one-half of the tract. Where there were signs up on the trees,

"NO HUNTING ON THIS LAND"

less than nine months ago we now show you a surface trolley feeder of the Kings County and of the Broadway "L" systems which climbs up to the elevated a few blocks away; where only eight months ago were corn shacks and rhubarb we show you graded streets, curbs and cementine sidewalks.

Investigate, look into this thing; we cannot make you buy—although it would be lucky for you if we could—unless you can see Vanderveer Crossings through our spectacles.

WE TELL YOU THAT FOR EVERY \$100 YOU CAN PUT INTO OUR LOTS NOW

YOU WILL DRAW OUT \$1,000 IN A FEW YEARS OR LESS.

Write for "A Demonstration in Real Estate," "How They Got Rich" and our illustrated booklets, maps, price lists, etc.

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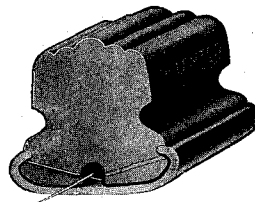
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CURRENT POETRY.

The Stranger.

BY SAMUEL DANIEL.

Rose-red glow on the mountain—singing voice of the pine—
Passion of recognition—flash of a light divine:
I who pass by, a stranger? Nay, the soul of it all is mine.
One little homestead—a lattice, round which the roses grow—
One little path through the daisies—one spot where the lilacs blow—
The rush and swirl of the river in its rocky bed below.

I fear the breath of the lilacs, their sweetness is all too sweet;
I dare not cross the pathway, I should hear the sound of your feet
Flying over the daisies to the place where we used to meet.
Fading glow on the mountain—wailing voice of the pine—
Deepening roar of the river—and the light that was all divine
A shadow, that rests forever, on another soul and mine.

—From *The Pall Mall Magazine* (London).

Wanderlust.

BY ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY.

The highways and the byways, the kind sky folding all,
And never a care to drag me back and never a voice to call;
Only the call of the long white road to the far horizon's wall.

The glad seas and the mad seas, the seas on a night of June,
And never a hand to beckon back from the path of the new-lit moon;
Never a night that lasts too long or a dawn that breaks too soon!

The shrill breeze and the hill breeze, the sea breeze fierce and bold,
And never a breeze that gives the lie to a tale that a breeze has told;
Always the tale of the strange and new in the countries strange and old.

The lone trail and the known trail, the trail you must take on trust,
And never a trail without a grave where a wanderer's bones are thrust—
Never a look or a turning back till the dust shall claim the dust!

—From *The American Magazine* (April).

Slumber Song.

BY MARY H. POYNTER.

Now the golden day is ending,
See the quiet night descending,
Stealing, stealing all the colors, all the roses from the west.

Safe at home each bird is keeping
Watch o'er nest and children sleeping,
Dreaming tender dreams of sunshine, sleeping warm, for sleep is best.
Sleep then, sleep, my little daughter,
Sleep to sound of running water,
Singing, singing through the twilight, singing little things to rest.

Down beside the river flowing,
Where the broom and flax are growing
Little breezes whisper gently, as night's music softly swells;
And like bells of Elfin pealing,

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

Lonely through the shadows stealing,
Tinkling, tinkling through the twilight comes the
sound of cattle bells.
Sleep then, sleep, my little daughter,
Cattle bells, and wind, and water,
Weaving, weaving chains of slumber, cast about
thee Dreamland's spells.

—From "New Zealand Verse" (Walter Scott,
London).

The End.

By WILBUR UNDERWOOD.

The hour has struck; with sudden grace
The mask is slipt from each worn face,
And desolate eyes meet desolate eyes
In glances of a lone surmise
That searching deeply only see
The veils of utter mystery;
The lights are flickering in the lamps,
The air grown sharp with earthy damps,
O little ghosts of sad delight
Pass wearily into the night.

A little while and over all
The faded leaves shall drift and fall,
The rain and wind from outer space
Walk desolate about the place,
And whisper through the grasses wet:
Adieu, Pierrot; good-night, Ninette.
—From "A Book of Masks" (Elkin Matthews,
London).

PERSONAL.

The Life Tenure of Alabama Senators.—

The Alabama legislature, while reelecting Senators Morgan and Pettus to the seats which they have held for years, recognized that, advanced in age as both of these statesmen are, there was a chance of one or the other of them being unable to complete his term. So two "alternates," or "heirs" as the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* calls them, were chosen, to be ready for a possible vacancy. This gives Messrs. Morgan and Pettus practically life terms in the Senate. Altho Mr. Morgan is nearly eighty-three and Mr. Pettus nearly eighty-six, both are still active, vigorous, and

ON "THE ROAD"

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An Ind. woman solved the food question with good sound reasoning. She says:

"For almost ten years I suffered from poor health, which was plainly the result of improper food.

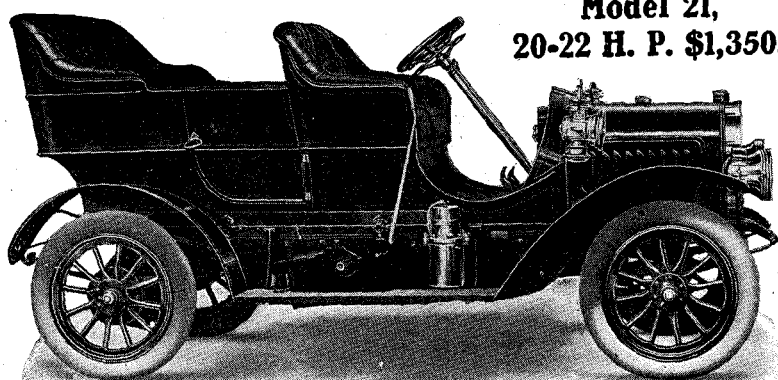
"I was always drowsy, had headache, stomach trouble, was getting a sallow complexion—in short was simply miserable.

"Yet I did not realize the real cause of my trouble until recently. I have given Grape-Nuts and the exercises in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," (which I found in the pkg.) a thorough trial, and they have worked wonders for me.

"I noticed a change from the beginning. My headache disappeared and at the end of the first week my stomach did not trouble me so much.

"Now, in less than a month, my nerves are strong and I begin to have some ambition to do things. I have gained six pounds and feel full of life.

"Grape-Nuts food, with cream, makes a delicious dish and I never grow tired of it. I consider "The Road to Wellville" one of the most valuable books ever printed, for I owe my present good health to it and Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the book from your pkg. "There's a reason."



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Calibre .32. Six shots. Weight 1 pound

This revolver is positively locked against accidental discharge. The perfect arm for the pocket or the home. It is reliable, accurate and is backed by the Colt guarantee, for over fifty years the Firearms Standard of the world.

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"We must excel ourselves, or others will excel us." That is why we have improved the Gillette blade.

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It's edges are worked on by automatic machines which are exclusive Gillette patents, and these machines produce far truer and keener shaving edges than the old-fashioned hand method used on other razors.

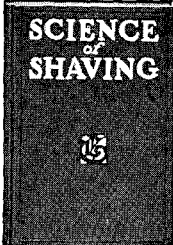
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influential. Of the former the correspondent of *The Times* writes:

Mr. Morgan is the most industrious worker in a Senate which is full of hard workers. Whenever he enters on one of his famous four-day talks to filibuster some proposition out of existence, he never fails to fag out Senators who from his standpoint are mere youths at fifty or sixty. At the end of these endurance trials Mr. Morgan is fresh and vigorous, tho he has done all the work. Every day of his life Mr. Morgan performs an amount of work which seems prodigious to men half his age.

The writer continues, including Mr. Pettus in his description:

They are a very remarkable pair, not in age alone. They constitute practically a third party in the Senate. The ideal of absolute independence of party has been reached by both of them. With a life tenure which nothing can disturb, they act on every question without regard to anything but their principles. They always vote alike, and only in name are they Democrats, for the dictates of the party are matters of absolute indifference to both.

Each question as it comes up they examine and decide by only one test—the test of their archaic principles. Nobody ever labors with them to change an intention, nobody ever offers them inducements or suggests considerations of expediency, for it would be useless. Nobody even argues with them to amend their convictions, for there is no meeting-ground. The convictions are the product of principles learned when the other Senators were boys, and there is no basis for argument. The world has moved on, and the very language in which those principles are expressed is foreign to the ears of this generation.

Last month, when the question of increasing the salaries of Senators and Representatives was before the Senate, Pettus made a speech about Morgan, who was not there. It was such a speech as no other man in the Senate would have dreamed of making.

"He began his education at the Old Field School," said Pettus. "He has always been a student from boyhood. I knew him when he first became a lawyer, and I have known him ever since. I have lived in the same village with him for about sixty years."

At that sentence the mere boys of forty and fifty about him sat up suddenly and looked at each other.

"The senior Senator from Alabama commenced life without anything," he continued. "You have all seen how hard he works here. He has worked that way all his life. I have been his associate and adversary for over sixty years. He commenced life working, and he has been at it ever since. When he came to the Senate his income was something in the neighborhood of \$15,000 a year. He owned a good dwelling-house at Selma, and he owned a good plantation. He has been here now for thirty years."

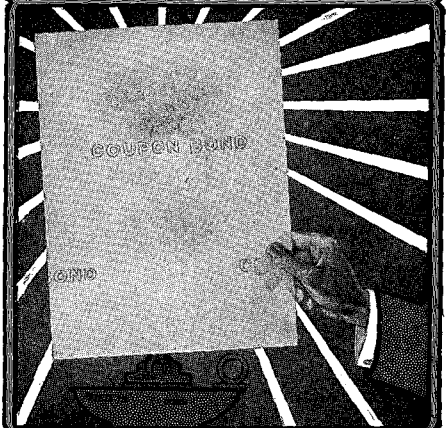
"Had he worked at his profession I have no doubt in the world that on an average his income would have been at least \$20,000 a year. The senior Senator from Alabama came here in moderate circumstances, and he is in very moderate circumstances to-day. Shall he deny himself the right to a little more adequate compensation? His estate is worth only about as much to-day as it was when he came, and, to tell the truth, our people are proud that he is worth no more. It may be a singular sort of thing, but they are proud of him because he has not become rich."

When Mr. Pettus enters upon one of these homespun speeches, such a spell falls on the Senate as the most brilliant orator there can not produce. Heaven knows he is no orator at all; yet such a speech as this moves the Senate in a way that might be the despair of Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Rayner.

Side by side they have lived in the little town of Selma for sixty years. They went from there to the Civil War, where both fought for four years. There both returned as generals, wrecked in pocket, to begin life anew. There they will be buried. When that happens a page in American history will have been closed. The last vestige of the statesmanship of fifty years ago will have departed from American public life.

Their strength and vigor seem to put that day

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happily far ahead; and while they remain, men look down upon them from the galleries with feelings that are not excited by the sight of any other Senator. When they pass away, their places can never quite be filled. Alabama has made ready to send modern men then, but while her honorable distinction in the Senate remains to her she cherishes it, and therein she chooses the part of wisdom. It is small wonder that while recognizing in her new election that the era of such men has closed, she yet gives them a tenure for life.

Gorky in the Adirondacks.—Mrs. Grace Latimer Jones, who was a guest at the camp in the Adirondacks at which Maxim Gorky did much of his writing last summer, gives in the Columbus, Ohio, *Post* an intimate description of the novelist at work. During August, she says, he sometimes wrote fifteen hours a day, often continuing his labors until three or four o'clock in the morning. We read further of his habits and personality:

The cottage in which Maxim Gorky lived and wrote during the summer is built of logs in the style of a Swiss chalet. It has three stories and about twenty rooms. Maxim Gorky had coffee in his study at eight o'clock in the morning and seldom appeared before one. Then he went to the other cottage, where dinner was spread on a piazza commanding a superb view of the Keene valley and the mountains beyond. Maxim Gorky is in manner simple but formal. He never failed to bow to and shake hands with every one of the company before sitting down to the table. He is a small eater and talked through most of the meal. As he speaks no language but Russian, all that he said was translated by some one of the party into French, German, or English—sometimes into all three, altho French was the language most commonly spoken. The conversation of Maxim Gorky was startling in the wealth of information which it displayed. He seemed familiar with every department of science; he spoke of music and art only as one can who knows them well; he was conversant with philosophy from Plato to Emerson; there seemed to be no period of history that was unfamiliar to him, and his acquaintance with American history usually far exceeded that of any person present; his knowledge of English and American literature was much wider than my own, and several times he asked me questions about recent obscure American writers whose

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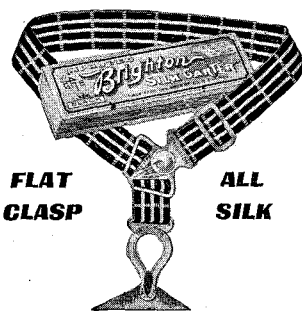
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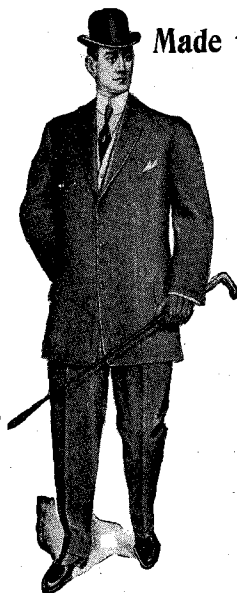
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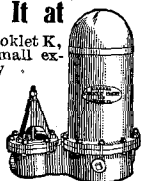
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names I had never heard. Of American poets he ranks Poe highest, and he can recite the Russian translations of "The Raven," "The Bells," and "Annabel Lee."

The personality of Maxim Gorky is quiet and commanding. On all occasions self-possessed, he is yet modest in the extreme. Usually in the afternoon he went for a walk, but he invariably avoided the roads and took his way across the open pastures into the woods. He always carried with him an insect-net and a basket for mushrooms. When callers came to "Summerbrook" he did not appear unless he was especially called for. Thus it was only occasionally that any one not either staying in the camp or invited in to dinner caught a glimpse of him.

Maxim Gorky's estimate of the persons he saw was quick and sure. His scrutiny was very close and very rapid.

His love of music is intense. There was in the camp a young man who was a very talented musician and every evening Maxim Gorky was near the piano, commenting, enjoying, asking for the music of this or that composer.

His nature is kind and sympathetic. His presence is venerable—altho he is but thirty-seven years old. During the summer he never spoke harshly, he never seemed irritated. Often he was plunged in a deep melancholy over the news he had from Russia. His sense of humor is keen.

John A. Creighton, "Count of the Papal Court."

—From the youngest of nine children of an Irish immigrant, to a multimillionaire, sums up in one sentence the life of Count Creighton, who died early in February at his home in Nebraska. "The Grand Old Man of Nebraska" he was called, says *Human Life* (Boston). "He was one of the men who helped build the West," continues this paper, "and while his earning capacity yielded millions, his interest in humanity was as large as his zeal to amass wealth." Of his philanthropies we read:

"I intend to be my own administrator," he said some months ago, when friends called to commemorate his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary; and with that declaration he marked the occasion with the presentation of \$500,000 worth of Omaha business property as a trust fund for Creighton University, one of the leading educational centers of the West. His gifts of charity and philanthropy aggregated millions of dollars. To Creighton University alone he gave over a million.

In 1895 the late Pope Leo XIII. honored Mr. Creighton with the title and dignity of a "Count of the Papal Court." Five years later, the University of Notre Dame presented him with the Laetare Medal, a tribute for his munificence to Christian education.

The success of Count Creighton's life has been due to the lessons of self-reliance, determination, and earnestness in life's battle taught by his father, the late James Creighton, who moved from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1805. With \$600 received at the time of his father's death, John A. Creighton received an education at St. Joseph's College, Somerset, O. The youth later joined his brother Edward in the construction of a telegraph line from Toledo to Cleveland.

Mr. Creighton drove from Keokuk, Ia., to Omaha, in 1856, and engaged in business at the Nebraskan metropolis until 1860, when he conducted a trading expedition to Denver, and thus began a career closely linked with the development and stirring times of the then wild West. After managing for his brother Edward the construction of the Pacific telegraph line, Mr. Creighton went to Fort Bridger,

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REGNO CIGARS are really MADE TO ORDER because I make only enough each day to fill my orders, thus insuring you cigars in the most perfect condition. My *Regno* Cigar has made so many friends that I am increasing my output and therefore want some more customers—who I am sure will be satisfied customers after a trial—to take the additional output.

I am selling my REGNO CIGARS direct from the factory to the smoker—no middleman's profit to be paid. They are put up in boxes of 50 CIGARS for \$2.00—I pay all carriage charges and I positively guarantee that if they are not as represented I will refund your money. In ordering state shade desired—Light, Dark, or Medium.

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Mont., where he bought a thousand sacks of flour to trade among miners along the Salmon-River country, which was then being exploited. Reported Indian troubles in that section induced him to proceed to Salt Lake City, where he sold his outfit of wagons, cattle, and flour to Brigham Young for \$20,000.

Always alert to the possibilities of trade, Mr. Creighton used his brains and capital to continued advantage in the growing country, making investment after investment, buying and selling and undergoing many personal hardships, until in 1904 one of his many business transactions was to receive \$6,000,000 as his share of the sale of the Speculator copper and gold mine, near Butte, Mont.

It was the personality of Count Creighton that most appealed to those that knew him. Beneath his rugged and stern exterior were concealed a kindness of disposition, generosity, sympathy, and deep feeling. To within a short time of his death, he was alert in business affairs and ready to help those in need. His character was such that he was an uncompromising enemy to all forms of sham. While averse to publicity, he was not exclusive to the extent of shutting himself away from friends or any one wishing to meet him. At his recent diamond jubilee celebration he took pains to press through a crowd of callers to grasp the hand of a laborer who called in overalls and with dinner-pail at his side to meet the Count.

While Count Creighton was a zealous Catholic, and had used his means liberally for the establishment of Catholic institutions, his charity toward all classes and creeds was such that no one would venture an estimate of what he gave every Christmas and at other times to make cheerless homes happy.

Stories of Stonewall Jackson.—Among many other incidents in the career of General Stonewall Jackson, a writer in *The Sunday Magazine* tells of an occasion when the intrepid commander was entirely routed by the enemy—an army of admiring women who clamored about him to secure buttons from his coat, locks of hair, or other souvenirs. As he backed blushing away, he declared "Really, ladies, this is the first time I was ever surrounded by the enemy!" and in confusion and dismay he made good his retreat. Of the other stories told of the General we quote a few:

He was never an ornamental soldier, being roughly clad and so plain as to be frequently taken for far less than he was. He and his staff were once compelled to ride through a field of uncut oats. The owner rushed out in great indignation, demanding the name of the leader that he might report him.

"My name is Jackson," replied the General.

"What Jackson?" asked the irate farmer.

"General Jackson."

"You don't mean to tell me that you are the famous Stonewall Jackson?" the farmer stammered.

"That's what they call me."

The farmer took off his hat with great reverence and said: "General Jackson, ride over my whole field. Do what you like with it, sir."

Only once, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Stonewall Jackson was caught in a brand new uniform, with gold-laced cap, the gift of that prince of cavaliers, J. E. B. Stuart, and there was a fear expressed along the lines that "Old Jack would be afraid of his clothes and wouldn't get down to business."

He was a man of unusual religious devotion, but would always go to sleep in church. Perhaps it was because the church service was the only thing he could depend upon to go right along if he did not keep awake to watch it. His friends said that it was because of weakness resulting from his exertions in the Mexican War. When he was teaching at the institute he was ill, and all efforts failed to secure for him a night's rest. One of his friends in attendance suggested that the Rev. Doctor White be called in, as he was the only one who was ever able to put Jackson to sleep. In spite of this defection, however, Dr. White and his famous parishioner were fast friends to the end.

His men said of him that he always marched at daybreak, except when he started the night before. The celerity of his movements gave his division the

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We guarantee entire satisfaction and make you the sole judge in the transaction. We not only guarantee that the material and machine work is of the very best, but that you can assemble and complete the article and the results will be satisfactory to you, in every respect. Send for our catalogue No. 131.

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Stand 26 in. high, of real solid mahogany. Large enough to take all the umbrellas and canes of an ordinary family and their guests. Well designed, easily put together and an ornament to any well furnished hallway. A similar stand can be bought at a first class furniture house for \$6 to \$7.

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name of "Jackson's foot cavalry." One of his men said:

"Moses took forty years to get the Israelites through the wilderness, with manna furnished all the way; but Old Jack would have double-quickened it through on half rations in three days at the most."

On reaching Chancellorsville, one of Hooker's officers said, "We seem to have them this time, and a sure victory, only I don't know where old Stonewall is. He might break in on us here any minute and spoil all this." The prophecy was promptly made good.

Military leaders have usually approved the policy of subsisting on the enemy's country; but it was left for Stonewall Jackson to make the enemy himself the purveyor of supplies. The Federal General Banks became known as Jackson's commissary-general, and when his column was seen to turn off into the valley the report would go out, "Lee is out of rations again, and has sent Jackson to call on his commissary-general."

Jackson was like flint—cold, impassive, still, in time of peace. But at the sharp, swift stroke of military necessity the spark of his genius flew out and burst into flame that swept away all obstacles. When General Ewell was asked what he thought of Jackson's generalship in the Valley campaign, he replied:

"When he began it, I thought him crazy. Before he got through, I thought him inspired."

Before the end of the campaign Jackson had his men brought into a spirit like his own. The division reached a deep stream where the bridge had been burned. He sent for an engineer corps, and also for some carpenters among his own soldiers. The engineers at once set to work to prepare plans; but two hours later the head carpenter appeared and reported, "The bridge is finished, General, and we can go on, but them air pictur's ain't come yet."

The soldier may need religion as much as, or more than, any one else, but as a rule the tabernacles of the Lord are not spread on the tented field of the warrior. Stonewall Jackson, however, was an exception. He never failed to invoke the Prince of Peace to preside over his battles. Old Jim, his faithful servant, said:

"De Gen'l is de greates' man fo' prayin' night an' mornin' an' all times. But when I sees him git up sev'ral times in de night, besides, an' start in prayin', I knows dar's gwine ter be semp'n up, an' I go straight an' pack his haversack, ca'se I know he'll be callin' fer it 'fo' daylight."

It was fitting that he who found his life on the battle-field should find there the entrance into immortal life; but in the agony of loss Lee exclaimed, "Any victory would be dear at such a price!"

To his wounded general he wrote, "Could I have ordered events, I would have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead."

Jackson replied to the leader, who he had declared was the only man whom he would follow blindfold, "Better that ten Jacksons should fall, than one Lee."

Some one has said that the Lord in his providence intended that the Confederacy should not win, and to prevent it he had to remove Jackson.

The Life of Murat Halstead.—Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead recently celebrated their golden-wedding anniversary in Cincinnati. The distinction which Mr. Halstead has attained as a press correspondent warrants, in the opinion of the Springfield Republican, a somewhat more extended notice of this event than has been accorded it. Consequently this paper tells at length the history of the pair, and particularly the various steps by which Mr. Halstead came into fame. We read:

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and they have ten living children as their fine and handsome contributions to the antirace-suicide cause. Mr. Halstead will be 78 years old next September. His marriage with Miss Mary Victoria Banks, of Cleveland, half a century ago, took place at four o'clock in the morning. The reason for the unusual hour was that the young bridegroom had been ill with a fever which developed into a mild form of varioloid, and he was quarantined. Mr. Halstead had been ordered to Washington to report the inauguration of President Buchanan, and was obliged, if possible, to leave Cincinnati, March 2, in order to reach the capital city in time. The fates were kind to him, and March 1, 1857, he was released from quarantine, and the next morning "bright and early" he wedded Miss Banks. Breakfast was substituted for the supper that would have followed the wedding as originally planned, and at 6 A.M. Mr. and Mrs. Halstead started on their wedding journey. The early morning ceremony was conducted with due formality, and at the reception last Saturday evening two of Mr. Halstead's ushers were present, Alexander Houston of College Hill and Stephen Gerrard of Plainville, O. There is no better-known newspaper man in the United States than Mr. Halstead. He began his work in Cincinnati, and was identified with the old Cincinnati *Commercial*, afterward the *Commercial Gazette*, for more than forty years. He was afterward editor of the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, and of recent years has devoted himself to special correspondence and the writing of books. He formed the habit of attending the inauguration of Presidents of the United States on his wedding journey, and has been present at the induction into office of every occupant of the White House since. He attended the national conventions of 1856 and 1860, and has missed few, if any, of these gatherings since. He acquired the title of "field-marshal" when war correspondent during the Franco-Prussian war, first being with the French army, then with the German, and returning to Paris he was arrested when the French learned that he had been with their enemies. Mr. Halstead saw the famous French guillotine doing its deadly work, was present at the execution of John Brown, and has been where history has been in the making most of the time since reaching manhood. Of recent years he has made trips to the Philippines and Cuba, and written popular books regarding both countries. Other books which Mr. Halstead has written mostly embody his personal experience, and include "The Convention of 1860," "The White Dollar," "Life of William McKinley," "The History of American Expansion," "Our Country in War," "Official History of the War with Spain," "Life of Admiral Dewey," "The Great Century," "The Boer and British War," "The Galveston Tragedy," and "The War Between Russia and Japan." Eight of the ten living Halstead children came back on the golden-wedding anniversary, the two absent being Clarence Halstead of New York, who was kept away by the illness of his wife, and Col. Albert Halstead, who is consul at Birmingham, Eng.

President of France for Six Months.—The death of Jean Paul Casimir-Perier, fifth President of the French Republic, excites but little comment in the press of this country. It is chiefly of interest to us, says the *Boston Transcript*, "as measuring the distance the Republic has traveled in the last twelve years, for it was in January, 1895, that Casimir-Perier resigned in a pet after holding the Presidency for little more than six months." The circumstances surrounding his tenure of the office are thus recalled by *The Transcript*:

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Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, Carnot. Casimir-Perier is understood to have bargained with Carnot to form a ministry if Carnot would not be a candidate for reelection, but would quietly favor him. Assassination placed Casimir-Perier in possession of the coveted prize, but not before he had been defeated in the premiership. He was credited, however, by the knowing correspondents, with having courted the fall of his ministry on finding out that President Carnot was secretly abetting competitors for the Presidency. His ministry was toxically Moderate, Casimir-Perier being always Opportunist of the Opportunists. The crisis for his ministry arose in connection with the miners' eight-hour bill and the Government's advice to the railroad companies to refuse their employees permission to attend a congress, coupled with the purpose to withhold from the employees of the State railway facilities for doing so. His sudden resignation from the Presidency has never been quite explained, but is attributed, on the strength of testimony given in the Dreyfus trial, to his pique at having been kept out of the insiders' knowledge of the conspiracy. He does not seem to have felt instinctively, as Major Picquart and other honorable men in responsible positions did, that the whole case was a tissue of lies—a mass of complicated inventions that nobody, not even those in the plot themselves, were in the end able to keep track of. A man of great inherited wealth, with an ancestry, if not noble, always in public life from the great Revolution to the latest, he passed for and probably felt like a nobleman himself, just as he looked and felt like a military man on the strength of having officered a detachment of the militia during the Franco-German war and siege of Paris. He was a picturesque and to some extent a popular politician.

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"Never fear, sir; I'll do my best. And which 'orspital would you wish to be taken to, sir, in case of an accident?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Spacing.

The parlor sofa holds the twain,
Miranda and her love-sick swain,
Headshe.
But hark! a step upon the stair,
And papa finds them sitting there,
He and she.—*Puck.*

For Local Color.—FRIEND—"Why do you sit there with the faucet running all the time?"
POET—"Well, you see, I am writing an ode to Niagara Falls!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Unholy Cities.—A Berkeley bookseller, anxious to fill an order for a liberal patron, wired to Chicago for a copy of "Seekers after God," by Canon Farrar, and to his surprise and dismay received this reply: "No seekers after God in Chicago or New York. Try Philadelphia."—*Argonaut.*

He Was Wrong.—Chicanelli, who had to leave on a journey before the end of a case begun against him by a neighbor, gave orders to his lawyer to let him know the result by telegraph. After several days he got the following telegram:

"Right has triumphed."
He at once telegraphed back:
"Appeal immediately."—*Il Mundo Umoristico.*

Revised.—PASTOR—"And with what word was the first marriage instituted?"
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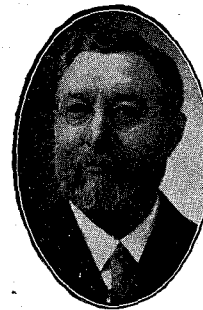
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Who waves his hand at thee."

"O Father, I hear the sound of wheels
And hoofs that loudly ring."

"It's one o' them hansom cabs—
Gash-bish the durned old thing!"

"O Father, I see a cloud of dust
Sift o'er me, head to feet."

"It's one o' them dum fool White Wings
A-sweepin' off the street."

"But, Father, I smell an odd perfume—
O Father, what can it mean?"

"Don't fly into hy-stericks, child—
It's only gasoline."

"Nay, Father, I hear the cry 'Look out!'
And fear is on my nerve."

"Gee-whiz! here comes an auto car
A-puffin' round the curve!"

"O Father, I feel a dreadful bump—
What means that sickly thud?"

But the father answered never a word,
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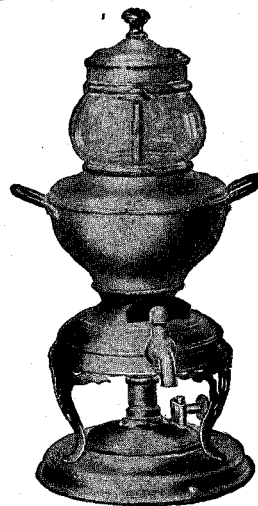


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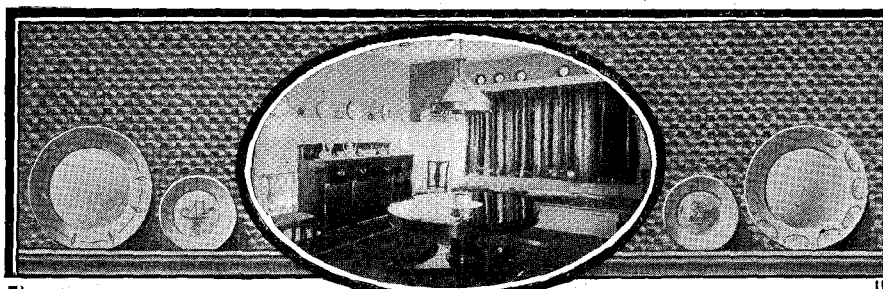
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"Can ye tell me, wumman, what is it they call a jubilee?"

"Well, it's this," said her neighbor. "When folk has been married twenty-five years, that's a silver wuddin'; and when they have been married fifty years that's a golden wuddin'. But if the mon's dead then it's a jubilee."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Married Peace.—"Did you hear that friend Peter was married?"

"Oh, yes, the neighbors hear them at it all the day long."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

March 8.—A strike of electricians places Paris in semidarkness.

The British Woman Suffrage Bill is killed in the House of Commons.

Radicals in the Duma elect two vice-presidents of the house over the Constitutional-Democratic candidates.

March 11.—Mr. Petkoff, the Bulgarian Premier and Minister of the Interior, is shot and killed by an unknown man at Sofia.

March 12.—The Captain and more than 100 of the crew of the French battle-ship *Jena* are killed by the explosion of her magazines in a Toulon dock.

Jean Casimir-Perier, former President of France, dies in Paris.

March 14.—Lord Curzon is elected Chancellor of Oxford.

Maurice Grau, formerly manager of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, dies in Paris.

The French coast-defense ship *Fulminant* is seriously injured by being struck by a torpedo in practise, off Brest.

Domestic.

March 8.—Suit for \$30,000,000 is brought against the American Sugar Refining Company.

March 9.—John Alexander Dowie dies in Chicago.

In the Iroquois Theater manslaughter trial, at Danville, Ill., the Court declares the Chicago fire ordinance invalid and acquits Will J. Davis, the defendant.

March 10.—Street-car traffic in Louisville is tied up by a strike of union railway employees.

March 11.—Governor Gillette, of California, sends to the Assembly a message from the President asking that further action against the Japanese be suspended, which is done.

March 12.—Mrs. Russell Sage announces the endowment of the "Sage Foundation" with \$10,000,000 to investigate the causes that lead to distress among the poor and the best way to relieve it.

The San Francisco Board of Education decides to admit Japanese pupils, up to sixteen years old, to the public schools.

The President modifies his recent orders withdrawing coal lands from entry, ordering the opening of about 28,000,000 acres.

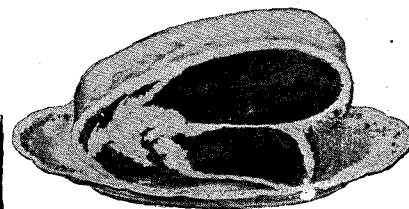
An official statement is issued at Providence that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has acquired a half interest in the Merchants and Miners Steamship Line.

March 13.—Secretary Taft orders the literal enforcement of the eight-hour law on all government contracts.

Abraham Ruef's trial for extortion is begun before Judge Dunne in San Francisco.

March 14.—President Roosevelt issues orders for the exclusion from the United States, of Japanese laborers without proper passports and the dismissal of the suits against the San Francisco School Board.

A large number of stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange fall rapidly, but no real panic results outside of Wall Street.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHERS EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. E. C., New York City.—"Please tell me whether black and white are colors. If not, why not?"

Black is defined as "the absence of color or the darkest of all colors; the color opposite to white." There are known to the color world 47 different varieties of black. White is defined as "the color seen when sunlight is reflected without sensible absorption of any of the visible rays of the spectrum; the color which is devoid of any tint and is the opposite of black." White is known by 25 different variety names in the color world. Technically the word color is restricted in meaning to the primary colors. See the definition of color in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 373, col. 3.

"A. E. S., New York City.—"(1) Are *altogether* and *all together* always synonymous? (2) When should one use *would better* and *had better*?"

(1) *Altogether* and *all together* are not synonymous. The first means, as a noun, "a whole; the whole make-up or general effect." This is an archaic sense. As an adverb *altogether* means "completely; entirely; permanently." The phrase *all together* is generally applied to individuals and is used to designate all persons present; as, "How shall we go? All together?" (2) Usage of "*had better*" is sanctioned by writers of classic English, altho the phrase has been condemned as incorrect according to grammatical rule.

"S. H. A., Ogden, Utah.—"Please inform me if Longfellow's daughter, Alice, still lives, and where she resides; also if there are any other members of his family living?"

Alice Longfellow still lives and resides in Cambridge, Mass. Her brother, Ernest Wadsworth Longfellow, lives in New York, his most recent address being care of the Century Association, 7 West 43d Street, New York City.

"I. L., Riprap, Va.—"Which of these sentences is correct and the reason therefor: 'He thought the lady to be her.' 'He thought the lady to be she.'"

The idea which "I. L." wishes to express is evidently "He thought her to be the lady." In the first sentence cited by "I. L.," "lady" is in the objective case, object of the active transitive verb "thought." As the pronoun "her" follows the intransitive verb "to be" and means the same as "lady," the objective case, according to the following rule cited by Gould Brown is obviously required. See *Grammar of English Grammars*, p. 526, rule vi. "Same Cases.—A noun or a pronoun put after a verb or participle not transitive agrees in case with a preceding noun or pronoun referring to the same thing; as, 'It is I'; . . . 'It would be a romantic madness for a man to be a lord in his closet.' Here *madness* is in the *nominative* case, agreeing with *it*; and *lord*, in the *objective*, agreeing with *man*."

"C. E. H., Ashville, O.—"(1) The phrase *ante meridiem* when abbreviated is commonly written A.M. In some railroad time-tables it is printed a.m. probably to save space. (2) In writing the past participle of the verb *benefit* the 't' is not doubled; the word is written *benefited*. (3) The sentence you cite is correct.

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